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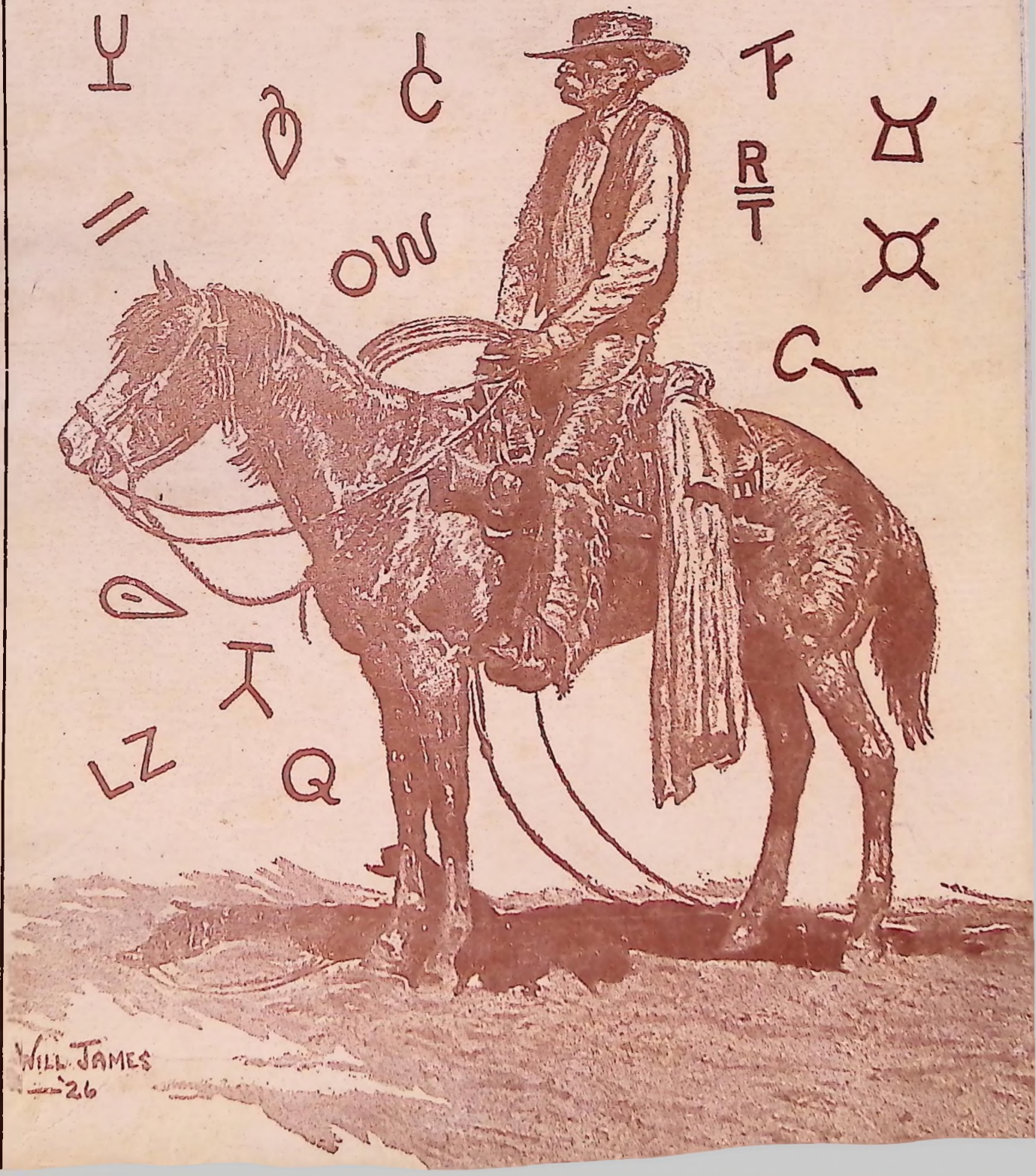
SIXTY YEARS

A Brief Review of Wyoming Cattle Days

by

DAN W. GREENBURG



Sixty Years

A Brief Review

The Cattle Industry in Wyoming

its organization and present status
and data concerning the

Wyoming Stock Growers Association

by

Dan W. Greenburg

A Souvenir Brochure on the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary Convention held at Green River, Wyoming, June 7, 8, 9, 1932

FIRST EDITION

Published by

Wyoming Stock Growers Association

J. Elmer Brock, *Pres.* Russell Thorp, *Sec'y*

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Foreword

IN THE publication of this brochure, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association pays tribute to the men of the range from owner down to cow hand who have contributed perhaps as greatly to the development of the State as any other single group.

This year marks the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Association in Wyoming, and within that period it has never relaxed its vigilance a moment in preserving the rights of the cattle industry nor failed in its duty to the public and the State.

It has not been the purpose to present a detailed history of all of the activities of the Association or of its members, but to record briefly sufficient to indicate what the problems over more than half a century have been. The records of the Association are replete with interesting first hand material, a preponderance of which is in the same class with pioneer history, and we hold sacred and cherish such records that we may forever hand to future generations the unblemished and untarnished story of frontier cattle days in Wyoming.

We have enlisted the cooperation of Mr. Dan W. Greenburg of Casper, Wyoming, Director of Publicity, The Midwest Refining Company, in the preparation of this brief review. His experience in recording the history and resources of our State in the past few years, much of which is contained in The Midwest Review, of which he was the editor until its suspension in 1931, is sufficient evidence of his familiarity with all of the State's industries, and we acknowledge his helpful cooperation in this work.

We are greatly indebted to many of the old time cattlemen for material upon which to base this brief review. If we have failed to make use of much of this data, it is becuase available space is limited. Mr. Greenburg acknowledges that his review would but touch the high spots in examining the great mass of material at his command and without purpose of providing a complete history at this time. We hope that under more favorable circumstances in the future we can assign him the responsibility of providing a greater work covering in more detail the history of the cattle industry of our State.

We are pleased to add to this monograph some photographic illustrations. We are also grateful to the famous artist and cowman, Will James, for his permission and that of his publishers to reproduce on our cover page one of his most outstanding sketches.

Wyoming Stock Growers Association

J. Elmer Brock, President

Russell Thorp, Secretary

George H. Cross

Eugene B. Willson

John Clay

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 7, 1932

Preface

THE OLD cattle days of the frontier west have all but gone the way of the hostile Indian, the outlaw and gun man, the road agent, the grizzled prospector, the trader, trapper and emigrant, but a rich heritage has been left for future generations in the examples of American manhood, courage and honesty which marked the pioneer cow man and cowboy in their rangeland code. Therefore, it is with keen pleasure that the writer has taken upon himself a task, the subject of which is so full of deep interest and impelling force, in chronicling some of the history of early rangeland days in Wyoming.

We have approached this subject humbly and with appreciation in having been assigned such a task, however incomplete these future pages may protray those early days. It is a privilege to serve my friends in the cattle industry in this way. My early childhood and young manhood were spent in a neighboring state to the west—Idaho—where upon its broad plains, its hills and valleys, ranged the cattle of pioneer times, but perhaps not in as great proportion as was found upon the plains of Wyoming. This research brings back vividly before me the romance of the old cattle days as we knew it then and to some extent inspires me in this present work.

No apology is needed for what is to follow. When we assumed this task it was hoped that the monograph would be completed so as to be available for the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, but the time was all too short and in order that mechanical skill in the makeup should not be strained we have delayed its publication a few weeks late, but we believe with profit to our readers.

I am deeply indebted to my friend, Mr. Russell Thorp, the efficient and capable secretary of the association, and to Honorable Charles D. Carey, its chairman of the executive committee, for splendid help and guidance in the preparation of this work. The members of the historical committee of the association have also been extremely helpful.

It is a promise, but not an obligation, that sometime in the future there may be written a larger work on this subject, if not by myself, then by some other hand perhaps more capable

and with greater knowledge of the ramifications of the industry. This should be done in justice to a great industry and in tribute to a noble class of men engaged therein. The records of the association are extremely invaluable in such a research and contains a vast amount of material, of which we have had opportunity only to scratch its treasure vaults.

Faithfully yours,

Dan W. Greenburg

Casper, Wyoming, July 7, 1932.

Minutes Stock Association.

November 29th 1873.

At a Meeting of Stock Men of Laramie County Wyoming Territory. held at the County Clerks office in Cheyenne on the 29th day of November 1873. M. V Boughton was elected Chairman and W. L. Kuykendall Secretary,

On Motion of J. A. Reed. It was resolved to present a Bill for the better protection of Stock and Stock interests in Laramie County,

On Motion of W. L Kuykendall. Messr. Orr. Reed. Coad. Durbin and Reel were appointed to draft rules and regulations for government of an association of Stock Men hereafter to be organized also a law to present at the present Session of the Legislature and that all Stock Men present Sign an article for formation of association, W. L. Kuykendall Was added to said committee,

On Motion of John A. Coad. Secretary was instructed to notify Stockmen When next Meeting will be held.

On Motion of Mr Reed Meeting adjourned until Monday Night at 1/2 past 7 Oclock,

W. L. Kuykendall.
Secretary.

Minutes of the First Meeting of the Association

Probate Office February 23rd 1874.

Meeting called to Order. M. V. Boughton
President in the Chair.

Upon examination the following named Stock
Men Names appear to the Agreement or Roll
A. M. Orr.
M. V. Boughton
Durbin Brothers,
T. A. Reed & Co.
M. Taylor,
A. A. Reed,
G. A. Searight,
John H. Coad,
A. W. Wood.
W. L. Kuykendall.
D. C. Jordy,
M. A. Arnold,
A. A. Webb.
John Sparks.
J. Keeley,
Thomas McGee,

D. A. Snyder, Maynard & Whitman, C. W.
Wulfkin, Sturgis & Goodell, E. F. Boughton,
J. H. Phillips, A. W. Haygood, Zachariah
Thomasson and J. M. Carey & Brother. appeared
and Signed the agreement or Roll as Members.

Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Association

SIXTY YEARS

THE NAME Wyoming is of Indian origin, meaning "The Great Plains," and to the cow man and those who for more than half a century have been intimately associated with the important cattle industry in Wyoming, its mystery of nomenclature meant nothing to them—for it is literally true that as a plains state it was well named and as an area for the successful raising of cattle it is admirably suited. Not so many years ago when the great Union Pacific Railway was charting a course across the continent, its capable executives visualized the certain future of the commonwealth. They saw in Wyoming's wide plains and mountain retreats, its broad streams and fertile valleys, the background for a vast potential tonnage which was sure to provide a continuous flow of revenue to aid in the permanent maintenance of its line. They knew that stock-raising would be its first major industry. Following the completion of its line on May 10, 1869, Wyoming gained an institution which has played an important part in the progress and development of the state. The establishment of Fort D. A. Russell (now Fort Francis E. Warren), and the organization of Wyoming Stock Growers Association, together with the Union Pacific, are the three oldest institutions of the state which have functioned through the years without a break. The Union Pacific early began to extol the virtues of Wyoming. With all due regard to Wyoming's other railways, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & North Western, each of which since has became an important factor in aid of the Livestock industry, the Union Pacific was the pioneer route across the state and did the first important work in encouraging industrial development.

Wyoming's early history is enveloped in romance and charm. This monograph does not permit going far afield in its colorful history of the past, but its cattle development is so closely entwined with its pioneer spirit its glamour has gone hand in hand with exploration and adventure. More than a century ago following first explorations by the hardy de La Verendrye and the earlier Spanish Conquistadores, the abundance of peltry obtainable along Wyoming's precious streams, brought the Mountain Men who made for our domain the cradle of the fur industry of America. Hostility of the Indians was a problem which forced the government to establish military posts and provide armed forces, to protect the oncoming hordes of emigrants and settlers seeking new homes in the west or bent in the conquest for gold on the frontier. The natural game trails, the water courses and the low mountain passes, pointed the

With assistance of Mr. Bagley, of Seattle, Wash. and Mr. Ellison, of Casper, Wyo. this book was gotten out privately at a cost of $1.25 per copy. Only about 125 copies are left and a copy will be sent to readers of "Army Boy" at $1.25 each.

AFTER SIXTY YEARS

By

MAJOR A. B. OSTRANDER

227½ Belmont Avenue No., Seattle, Washington

Every Library which claims to be rich in Americana and every person who has a copy of "An Army Boy of the Sixties; A Story of the Plains," should have a copy of this book.

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Associated with Major Ostrander, Mr. Clarence B. Bagley of Seattle, who came over the Oregon Trail in 1852 and who has written several historical books concerning it, has edited the work and furnished some historical incidents never before published.

Mr. R. S. Ellison, Vice President, Midwest Refining Co. at Casper, Wyoming, has contributed an interesting history of the early days in that section and furnished valuable data concerning its progress and financial development.

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way for the pioneer trails of those days and the motored trails of today.

The story of cattle development in Wyoming is synonymous with the development and progress of the state. Sixty years have passed since a group of men proceeded to the Clerk's office of Laramie County, and organized to place the cattle industry on a sound footing. How well they succeeded is evidenced today, in its sixtieth anniversary, in which a glance at its membership list will disclose the name of every important cattle outfit within the borders of the state. Among its members over this long period are listed men famed in business, industry and politics both in America and abroad, some of whom have been honored in high places of government. Some have passed to The Great Beyond, especially many of those who were among us at the beginning, while others still alive may be found high in the councils of industry and public service.

Records of the association in its offices at Cheyenne contain so much of deep interest and of such volume of detail, that to recount in full the many ramifications and problems with which its officers from time to time were employed, would require greater space than could be given in this work. Coupled with the physical records of the association are many important works published from time to time which are of great and impelling interest to those who for years have been familiar with the cattle industry of Wyoming and which will go down to posterity for the enjoyment of future generations. Among these volumes, largely reminiscences of personal experiences, are "My Life on the Plains," from the facile pen of the venerable John Clay, himself a bulwark of strength for many years in the cattle industry both in Wyoming and the Nation, who while in the twilight of a useful life, still maintains a keen interest in the industry and in the scenes of his earlier conquests.

Another deeply interesting book, "Frontier Days," published by Judge William L. Kuykendall, who was the first secretary of the parent association organized in Wyoming, is full of keen pen pictures of the old cattle days. Similarly interesting is the work of Frank M. Canton, famous law officer of Wyoming during its hectic days, a cattle grower, and one of the first detectives employed by the association. Equally interesting in frontier history of which he played no little part in the first cattle days of Montana and incidently related with Wyoming rangeland is the works of the late Granville Stuart, published from his diaries and journals. It is entitled "Forty Years on the Frontier". Many other works have been published of historic interest, all dealing with the rangeland problems of Wyoming, each telling stories of successes and failures, of fond hopes and disappointments, and while each in themselves are from varied viewpoints, in the main all are essen-

tially the same in history. Among those who wrote from first hand observations—though from the layman point of view—was Robert E. Strahorn, then a young newspaperman who was a war correspondent with the military command of General George Crook in his campaign against the Sioux. Strahorn now a prominent businessman and financier of San Francisco, in 1877, sensing the future possibilities of the lusty young commonwealth, wrote perhaps what was the first comprehensive book on the manifold resources of Wyoming and entitled it "The Handbook of Wyoming." That he sensed the growing importance of livestock development is evident in his treatment of the subject, which was thorough and in detail as it appeared at that time. That his research was intensive is indicated by the volume of statistical data which he had gathered and which at that time seemed highly important in informing the public of the opportunities to be derived by engaging in ranging cattle in our then Territory. That he had a vision of Wyoming's possibilities in that connection may be gleaned from the following brief quotations:

"However much we may theorize upon our vast wealth lying hidden beneath the soil, all speculation ceases when we consider the industries which flourish upon and above it. The riches of mountains and gulches may often be glowing and fascinating uncertainties, but the treasures, latent and developed in our broad pastures and thousand nestling valleys are facts as certain as our existence. At this late day no argument is necessary to show that the world pays its greatest tribute to food—to beef and bread—and that the demand ever keeps its proportion beyond the supply. Then, being assured of a market always stimulated by deficit, the question only remains where in the new west these industries can be most profitably pursued.

"After weighing the many facts and observations bearing upon the climate (in Wyoming) the reader will not be surprized at the statements so long thrown broadcast that benificent Nature cures our grasses and herbs, and that not one out of ten thousand of our cattle has ever consumed an ounce of other food. A striking illustration of this adventure in stock-raising was the answer received by the writer from a prominent stockman in regard to the latter's preference for cattle over sheep—'because cattle take care of themselves and sheep don't.' This assertion, while not literally true, is far nearer the mark than novices can realize. It is true that ranch sites are improved and herders employed, but to feed, water, shelter or salt the steer of the period would be a sad innovation upon the all prevailing custom of letting said steer shift for himself."

The area embraced within what is now the State of Wyoming, was for ages the natural habitat for wild game. Its great secret

lay in the native succulent grasses which year upon year down through the ages firmly legumed the soil which from time immemorial has produced the rare bluestem and other wild varities so nutritious and fattening to wild and domestic game. The coming of the white man upon this rich and productive region may account for the resentment shown by the Indian who jealously guarded his domain against intrusion and which may have been the direct cause of his relentless warfare against the emigrant and the settler seeking a new home in the frontier west. It is no wonder that great herds of buffalo roamed these vast plains and thrived, their great wallows visible even in this day in many parts of our state, and that wild game of every description roamed at will enjoying the fruits of the plains—and that the white man ever seeking to push back the frontier should pause here in his vision of a great civilization.

Indeed, it is no far stretch of the imagination to understand the genisis of the long horn trail which found its birth in the Lone Star state of Texas and its termini upon the plains of Wyoming, nor to unappreciate the vision of the canny Scotsman who came from far across the sea to find a haven for his herds upon the self same plains of Wyoming. The pioneering days are almost gone, but the luxuriant pastures of Wyoming will long remain for a continued progress and development of the cattle industry, so firmly established now and for the future as one of its major industries of our state.

It is therefore no flimsy foundation upon which the cattle industry has been builded in Wyoming. Though here and

"Round Up" From a Sketch in Strahorn's Book, 1877

there within the then territory, small herds of cattle were to be found, nurtured by the few whites, long before it had its beginnings as an organized industry. The tide of emigration westward beginning in the forties furnished the nucleus in the few cows or footsore oxen, no longer able to proceed further, left to their fate to battle the elements and perhaps to die. But if perchance their owners feared a bleak swept desert would eventually claim its toll, he reckoned not on Wyoming's fertile hills and valleys and its sheltered nooks. It is appropo now to relate an incident of those early days in the cattle industry, when grass had been short, water scarce, prices sagged and with cow men at their last resort to finance their herds through another winter, almost without avail. Cattle were left to shift for themselves, in one instance, the owner all but discouraged over a complete loss. He never expected to see the herd survive the winter. Much to his surprise, the early spring opened with his cattle trailing home, sleek and fat, having by instinct found their way to one of the thousands of sheltered winter nooks of Wyoming where feed was abundant and conditions ideal for their security.

It is doubtful if the ordinary layman fully realized the ramifications and problems of the early day cattle men. They were manifold and involved an endless task of which only the most courageous dared to tackle. The cow man became an institution in Wyoming, as it did wherever he hoped to succeed amid the ranges of the fertile and growing west. In the early stages of the industry there were no fence lines—no competition on the range. Usually the class of men employed by any outfit were not always among the highest type of citizen. The real cowboy, however, was trustworthy, he was loyal. With his faithful cow pony, his regalia, and with assurances of good pay, he was usually happy and care free. To be sure there was danger as well as adventure, but only men of mettle could survive the rigors of all kinds of weather, battle the elements, or fight off the raider or Indian. With the advance of civilization problems of offense and defense became acute. Restrictive livestock laws, ravages of disease, clashes over range lines, disposal of mavericks and many other equally important problems brought prompt realization among the growing group of cattle growers of Wyoming that only through organization could the industry be placed upon a sensible business basis. Not alone did their operations touch the far flung reaches of our own state, but through lapping over on adjoining border states, these problems became all the more important. A paragraph from John Clay's book tersely describes the value of the Wyoming Association as follows:

"The Wyoming Stock Growers Association, while not the first of its kind, grew up to be a mighty power. It was pro-

gressive and aggressive. Its main object was to protect its members at the central markets, more or less at loading points, and it built up an organization of this kind that many have had an equal, but no superior. Then it branched off into range protection, and here it met the hardest kind of problems. As the cattle came up from Texas to stock these virgin ranges many cowboys came with them. A large proportion of course were young men who had been well trained and were no worse morally that the ordinary run of young fellows, but this movement of cattle gave the criminal, the thief, and the indifferently honest a chance to migrate without expense to fresh pastures. Those men were expert with their rope. They worked on the mavericks, that led on to branding big calves with their mothers, to defacing brands on older cattle and to stealing in every form. The country generally, at least the juries selected, approved of this class of work. Consequently convictions were hard to get and the Association had an uphill fight. It employed a corps of detectives, headed by that famous sleuth N. K. Boswell, of Laramie, Wyoming, who did splendid work not only for the Association, but for the state in general. But in pursuing this class of work the Association got into politics more or less, and politics in Wyoming then, as now, is of a very sordid kind. Sturgis, however, showed great skill in steering the ship, and the Association did fine work and was a wholesome check in many ways upon the class of citizens who looked upon range cattle as common property."

Mr. Clay was referring to the period of 1883 in discussing association problems and his reference to Sturgis, was Thomas Sturgis, regarded among old time cattlemen as having been one of the most capable and courageous secretaries in the cattle industry. He was the second secretary in the association, elected in 1876 and held the post until 1888. "There were two factions in cattle circles at that time in Cheyenne," says Clay. "A crowd worshipped at the shrine of Swan; another lot looked to Tom Sturgis for inspiration. The Swan coterie mostly did business at the First National Bank, the other crowd supported the Stockgrowers National Bank. On the surface everything was lovely, but when you got into the inside circle you soon found out that the lines of demarcation were plainly marked. Intellectually Sturgis was head and shoulders above them all. He had been born and educated in the East, but early in life he cast his lot with the West, and when I met him in 1883, he was the leading man in Wyoming, exercising a wonderful influence. He was a man of the finest moral instinct, blest with a lovely family, hospitable but quiet living, well read, with a remarkable grasp of things in general and a just appreciation of current events.

"In discussing a proposition he was concise, convincing, clothing it with his personality. You were drawn to him as a needle to the magnet. As Secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, he knew every stockman in Wyoming and a vast number in kindred states, and the result was an intimate knowledge of every individual or company's affairs. He handled this information judiciously and with great tact. Swan and his associates only gave him tentative support, but they were carried along in the sweeping current of success. He was an able helper to Judge Carey, who was president of the Association, also a strong executive committee, but the main work was done by Sturgis."

Delving into the musty records of the association one can spend some profitable time in following the progress of the sixty years of its activities. In this brief review, however, only salient points have been extracted in the hope a useful purpose may be accomplished. The first record book shows the initial steps taken in the formation of the Laramie County Stock Association, which was the parent organization of the present statewide association. Its importance is of sufficient interest for its reproduction. Under date of November 29, 1873, in the City of Cheyenne, appears the following record:

"At a meeting of the Stock Men of Laramie County, Wyoming Territory, held at the County Clerk's office in Cheyenne on the 29th day of November, 1873, M. V. Boughton was elected chairman and W. L. Kuykendall secretary.

"On motion of T. A. Kent, it was resolved to present a bill for the better protection of Stock and Stock interests in Laramie County.

"On motion of W. L. Kuykendall, Messers Orr, Kent, Coad, Durbin and Reel were appointed to draft rules and regulations for government of an Association of Stock Men hereafter to be organized, also a law to present at the present Session of the Legislature and that all Stock Men present sign an article for formation of an Association. W. L. Kuykendall was added to said committee.

"On motion of John F. Coad, Secretary was instructed to notify Stockmen when next meeting will be held.

"On motion of Mr. Kent meeting adjourned until Monday night at half-past 7 o'colck. W. L. Kuydendall, Secretary."

The next meeting of the association was held in Cheyenne on February 23, 1874 at the office of the Probate Court with M. V. Boughton presiding. The minutes, like those of the first meeting are in the hand writing of W. L. Kuydendall. The following named stockmen appear on the roster as members: H. N. Orr, M. V. Boughton, Durbin Brothers, T. A. Kent, Milton Taylor, A. H. Reel, John Sparks, J. Kelly, G. A. Searight, John F. Coad, H. W. Devoe, W. L. Kuykendall, D. C.

Tracy, M. A. Arnold, A. H. Webb, Thomas McGee, D. H. Snyder, Maynard & Whitman, C. W. Wulfjen, A. W. Haygood, J. M. Carey & Brother, Sturgis & Goodell, E. F. Boughton, I. H. Phillips, Zacah Thomasson.

It is important that at that meeting it is shown that laws and regulations were reported by the committee, read and on motion of Mr. Snyder, adopted. It was determined also that the annual meetings should be called on the first Monday in April at 7:00 P. M., and what is more important a motion prevailed that the admission fee into the association be fixed at $5.00 in advance. Dues were fixed at 50 cents per month payable in advance.

The following day the members discussed Round Up organization and a committee composed of Snyder, Carey, Maynard, Orr and Reel was named to draft and report laws for the governing of Round Ups. The secretary was instructed to determine the cost of publishing two hundred copies of laws and regulations governing the association. Mr. Arnold suggested the use of Recreation Hall for future meetings which on motion was accepted with thanks. An adjournment was taken to meet the first Monday in April.

The first real work of the association was in the establishment of the Round Up, since on the April 6, 1874 meeting, the committee previously named, presented a draft of the provisions which were adopted. Commencement of the first Round Up was fixed for May 15, that year. However, the first Round Up in that year did not start until June 1. Mark M. Coad and L. A. Litton were elected members at that meeting.

Cowboys Ready for the Roundup in the '80s

Since every cattleman knows what the provisions of the Round Up are, what efforts were necessary for the disposition of mavericks, and other details, those regulations need not be given in detail. It is of interest to note that but two districts were fixed for Round Ups and the first association foremen were John Snodgrass and Andrew Carr, the former supervising the region known as the "Lower Round Up" and the latter the region known as the "Upper Round Up," and that the Round Up start at Shidley's Ranch on Horse Creek. What the results were of this Round Up and subsequent ones are not disclosed in the minutes, but there is a colorful story of the trials and tribulations of the cattlemen in which space does not permit of the detail necessary to relate.

At the meeting of April 5, 1875, the association offered its first standing reward of $200.00 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of rustlers stealing cattle from members. Judge Kuykendall, who was the secretary through the beginnings of the organization, resigned his post in March 1876 to join the gold rush to the Black Hills. He was the judge selected to try Jack McCall for the killing of "Wild Bill" Hickok, all of which does not have a bearing on the Round Up situation except that Judge Kuykendall had been one of the active factors in developing the program and he had had much to do with keeping the records, brands and other features of the association. A. H. Swan was named temporary secretary to replace him.

To continue with the Round Up, on April 3, 1876, at the annual meeting, there was a redivision of the territory. The line of division between the two, "upper" and "lower," was the "Telegraph Road," otherwise the Black Hills Trail later to be followed by the Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage Line, from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie. The Upper Round Up commenced April 25, that year extending to Johnson & Walker's ranch on Horse Shoe Creek, rounding up all the cattle north of the Laramie River. S. K. (Skew) Johnson was given control. The Round Up was to begin again at the mouth of the Chug on May 25, extending to the Colorado line and was placed under control of A. H. Swan.

The Lower Round Up began at the old ranch of A. H. Reel on May 20, working east to Pine Bluffs, thence to Pawnee Buttes to meet the Weld County Round Up. Then they worked north under direction of John Snodgrass.

At this stage of Round Up activities all the country north of the North Platte River was Indian country and was occupied by the Sioux and Cheyennes, and the cattlemen experienced great difficulty in extending their ranges. This was the year of the Dull Knife fight on Crazy Woman in Johnson County and of the Rosebud skirmish which General Crook's command

experienced, and the same year that Custer and his men met such a disastrous defeat on the Little Big Horn in Montana.

Detective work was the main occupation of the officers of the association in addition to the Round Up program. New officers were elected with A. H. Swan assuming the presidency in 1876. G. A. Searight was made vice president, A. H. Reel was elected treasurer and Thos. Sturgis, secretary. M. V. Boughton, who had been president since the organization was perfected, retired. It was on March 10, 1876 that Judge J. M. Carey proposed that a committee take steps to confer with the county commissioners with relation to the employment of detectives to aid in combatting the stealing of cattle. His motion provided that the president appoint a committee of three and that "no one besides said committee shall know the detectives." The president named Carey, Searight and Swan to serve on the committee. It develops that at the next meeting held on March 13, that the commissioners had agreed to an appropriation of $150.00 per month for two months to go towards the employment of detectives and a committee was named to secure such officers.

The record is not clear who were the first to be selected for the detective work of the association, but it seems established that W. C. Lykens appeared to have been the first and his time of employment was April 5, 1877. Of course, N. K. Boswell and Frank Canton, both noted detectives, were employed by the association from time to time and Canton made his appearance about 1878.

We are always greatly intrigued by the activities of the frontier detective. How often have we marvelled at the fantastic stories of the old penny dreadful depicting the thrilling adventure of hunting down the outlaw, the bandit, and the despoiler of the range. The dime novel of the old days was not always based upon fiction and many of the tales have come out of the Wyoming frontier and often had to do with the cattle industry. "Bill" Lykens was a colorful character. He was a man of courage and steel, as has been attested by many of the old cattle men, and he was the nemisis of those outlaws who combed the range for mavericks.

N. K. Boswell

In the records of the association is the original first report of W. C. Lykens, evidently written in 1878. This report is of deep interest and should find a place in this work. Lykens, in his line of duty, covered the region from Cheyenne to Deadwood and to Camp Robinson, now Fort Robinson near Crawford, Nebraska, and as far south as Fort Reno, Indian Territory. His duties also took him to Jules-

burg, Colorado, and as far east as Sidney, Nebraska. Practically all of his travelling was done by saddle horse.

The Middleton mentioned in his report, was the notorious "Doc" Middleton, horse-thief and outlaw. Middleton first came into prominence in the Black Hills of South Dakota, and later around Long Pine, Nebraska, when that station was the western terminus of the Chicago and North Western railway. He later conducted a saloon at Ardmore, South Dakota, near the Wyoming line. Middleton was in Wyoming as late as 1914 when he appeared at the state fair at Douglas. He wore long hair and appeared in the usual dress of the early day western frontiersman. Russell Thorp, secretary of the association at this time, saw him on several occasions, but at that time Middleton was an old man and had lost much of his bravado. The report of Lykens, while brief, will serve to convey the idea of the activities of one engaged in this dangerous work and we quote it herewith:

Wm. C. Lykens

"As your inspector since April 5, 1877, and on active service since that time, I respectfully submit the following report of my work:

"The principal part of my duty is, as I understand, to inspect hides, cattle and to look after the interests and recover any, and all stock that may be stolen from the Stock Growers of Laramie County. On April 29, 1877, I recovered 13 head of horses stolen from Pratte and Ferris Ranche on Rawhide Creek. All were delivered to the proper owners. Between the first and tenth of May, 1877, I recovered 12 head of horses from Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. All were delivered to their proper owners. On the 5th day of August, I recovered 19 head of horses from Indians at Fort Reno, I. T. The horses were driven back to Cheyenne and returned to their owners. On the first of September I recovered four belonging to Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Company, and returned them to their owners. In October I recovered one U. S. horse and delivered to Capt. Gillis at Camp Carlin. On the 15th of December 35 horses were stolen from W. C. Irvine ranch on Horse Creek by Middleton, Scurry, Baldridge and George Smith. I followed the thieves for four days, overhauling and capturing Middleton and Smith with the stolen horses, near Julesburg, Colorado. Scurry and Baldridge afterwards arrested near Cheyenne. The stock was driven to Cheyenne and returned to their owners. Making a total of 83 horses, recovered by me and returned to their owners since April 5, 1877.

"Among the cattle stolen from Laramie County in 1878 and recovered by me was 7 head stolen by C. T. Hoskinson and Charles Nolen. Cattle recovered at Sidney, Nebraska and thieves arrested. Cattle sold to butchers at Sidney, Nebraska and money paid to owners of the stock. Nine head stolen by Sam Stanton, January 10th and recovered by me at Camp Robinson, Nebraska. Cattle driven back to their range where they were stolen from. Fifty-six head of cattle stolen about January 1st by G. W. Headley, Hugh Goodfellow and John McDonald. Cattle recovered near Deadwood, Black Hills. Handley and Goodfellow arrested. Cattle returned to their owners.

"From July 15th to October I was inspecting cattle at Council Bluffs and Omaha Stock Yards; while there I inspected 2075 cars of cattle or 41,500 head. Among this number I found 31 head that did not bear the brand of the shipper. Every case of this kind I reported back to the proper owner. During the time mentioned I have inspected 1230 hides on account of being away from Cheyenne a great part of the time, I do not get to see all hides that come into the market.

"This gentlemen, is almost a complete record of my work. I will only add that since I have been in your service I have always endeavored to protect the interest of every Stockgrower in Laramie County to the best of my ability. I have, gentlemen, the honor to be faithfully yours.

"W. C. Lykens, Stock Inspector Laramie County, Wyoming."

By the time of the annual meeting held March 28, 1879, the ramifications of the association had become so widespread, problems had been multiplied, and there was an increasing necessity for greater funds. New laws were sought, old ones needed strengthening, the matter of livestock inspection, health and sanitation practices had to be investigated, freight rates became a problem for consideration. Thus the old Laramie County Stock association went out of existence and the Wyoming Stock Growers Association officially came into being with the officers above named being elected for the ensuing year and an executive committee of three members named to handle the brand inspection of the association pending the next meeting. Governor Hoyt had addressed the gathering and in turn before adjournment he was made an honorary member of the association. That the situation in connection with working the range was getting acute up to that time is indicated by the following resolutions presented and adopted:

"Whereas, the practice of working the range for cattle prior to the general roundup has been extensively practiced in the portions of Wyoming and Nebraska occupied by stock of this association.

"Whereas, there is a mass of evidence before this association that such practice is highly injurious in its influence, and benefits the few at the expense of the many.

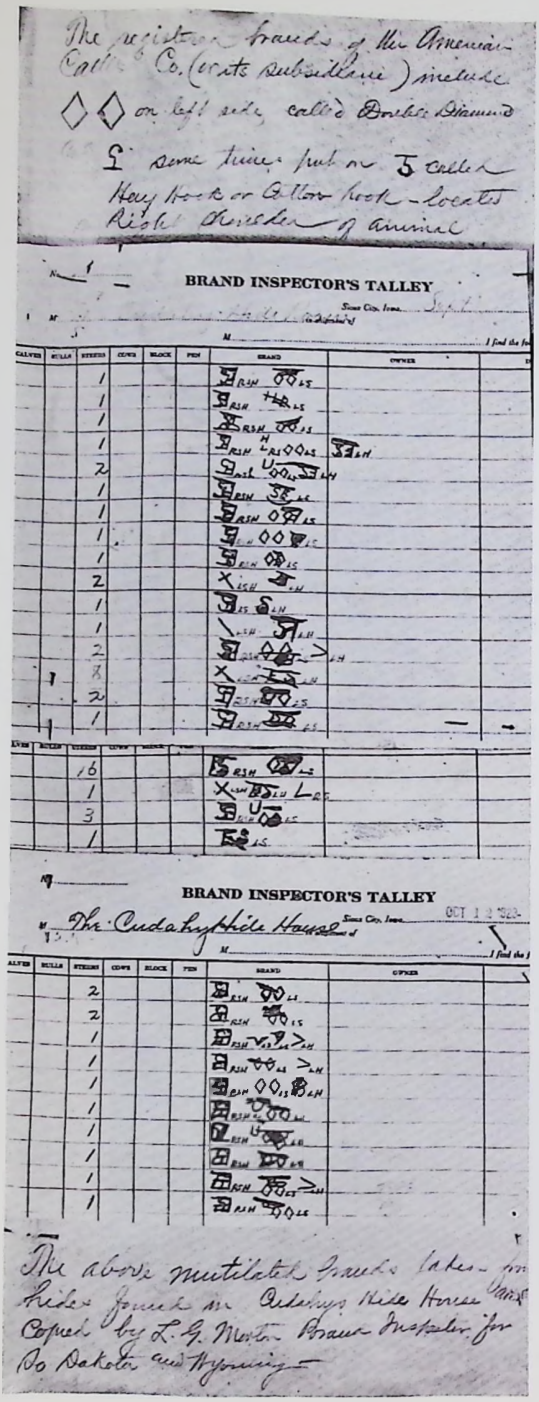
"Whereas, the most serious injury has been inflicted on one member whose ranges are on the north side of the North Platte River, by the repeated and arbitrary working of their cattle by contractors who furnish beef to the agencies.

"Whereas, in the older state and cattle country of Colorado, this practice has been expressly prohibited by law, with confessed increase of safety and profit to all cattle owners, and,

"Whereas, at its annual meeting this association affords to its members through its round-up committee, opportunity to set the date of its annual round-up at the earliest day when the grass and condition of cattle will allow of their being handled, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this association emphatically declare its sentiment to be against the practice between the dates of December 1, and that fixed for the general round-up of the following spring. That it hereby binds its members to refrain therefrom, and to do their utmost to suppress the same. That it hereby binds itself through its executive committee, to prosecute in the courts any case in which injury or damage has been sustained by one or more of its members arising from this practice which we now condemn, whether said damage has been inflicted by one of the members of the association or by outside parties."

Al Bowie, Manager of Swan Company, Cutting Out Cows and Calves



How the Record of Brand Inspection Was Kept

It was in this year that the first appeal for a reduction of freight rates to eastern terminals on cattle was made. The association felt keenly the necessity for such action and its members signed a petition to the Union Pacific asking a reduction from all shipping points in Wyoming to Chicago. By this time the brand inspection had become one of the most important functions of the association. Losses to the stockmen had mounted to thousands of dollars due to theft and shipment of cattle, in many instances the brands being worked over.

Sometimes the brands were so cleverly worked over that the simple shearing of the hair could not disclose the deception and the real brand could only be detected after the hide was removed following slaughter. The association launched into this problem with a will, establishing brand inspectors at Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Clinton, Iowa. In 1879 Omaha had not yet become a livestock market.

Like most anyone engaged in business, the livestock men were no different than those in any other line, and many of the leaders viewed with some alarm the rapidly growing increase of settlers. It was certain that

the heretofore open range would be fenced by the oncoming settlers and it is needless to state their concern was quite proper since it meant the breaking up of the cattle industry of the state eventually. Undoubtedly this was what prompted the special meeting of the association called for November 18, 1879. It is of historical interest to quote in part the call for that meeting:

"Gen. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, has left with the Secretary a series of questions to which he invites the serious consideration of our stock owners. These questions refer to the permanent disposal, by sale or otherwise, of all United States grazing lands in this vicinity.

"It is necessary that our reply should reach the Congressional Public Lands committee at Washington before December 1st. The subject is important, and a full attendance of representatives from neighboring associations, and our own, is earnestly requested."

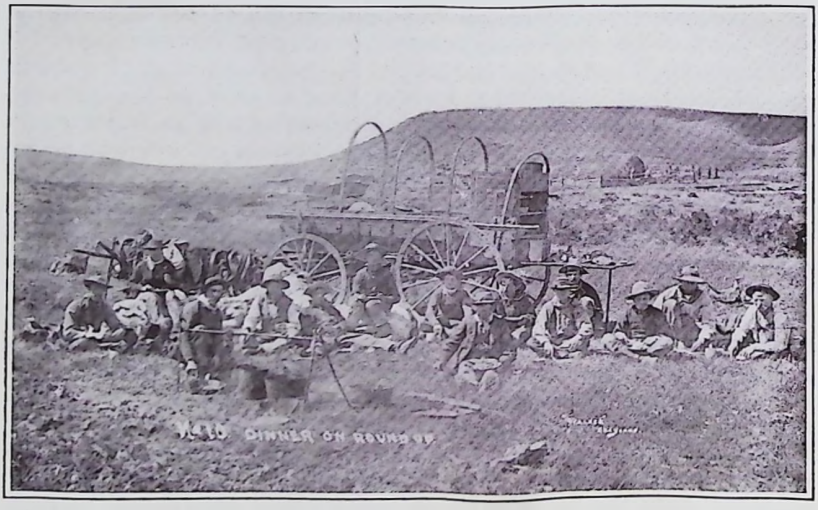
It is significant that at the special meeting to consider the questions propounded by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, there should be debate from all angles. The minutes show that resolutions favoring the leasing of public lands were voted down. The records show a brief paragraph which probably sums up the opposition expressed in these terse words:

"Substance of the latter (Mr. Holliday) that a heavy settlement is possible in Wyoming and much fencing, hence a sale of U. S. lands in large bodies impolitic. Present occupants as yet unable to buy." However, those in attendance felt the necessity of expressing the viewpoint of the association, which was done in the following resolution adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That in our judgment the interests of stock owners would be best subserved by the continuance of the present system, which permits only the procuring of title to small tracts of land; first, because we believe the system of cash entry and graduation, and to a less extent that of leasing, is opposed to our theory of government in that it enables individuals to acquire the monopoly and control of immense tracts of land, and concentrates the business in the hands of a few men. It will work great hardships to the owners of small herds who will be unable to buy their range, and must eventually leave the business; second, that we believe the people of the United States at large are now greatly benefited by the distribution of the stock business through the hands of many small owners, and by their consequent prosperity, than by its absorption in the hands of a few, and that the country will gain more by such widely spread industry than it can from the sums that may be realized from the sales of these lands; third, that in our opinion the question of whether grass will not disappear from these

ranges with constant feeding is yet unsettled, and that the stock business will not warrant the investment of so large a per cent of capital as one-sixth, in what may in a few years be barren and worthless property; fourth, that we believe the practice of confining cattle within any positive and impossible limits, however large, unwise and dangerous from the severe and destructive storms, and the consequent necessity that cattle should drift very widely at such times for food and shelter, and we think such a risk would not be compensated by any or all of the benefits derived from the exclusive use of the ranges purchased; fifth, that a usually fair observance of each other's rights has been the rule among ranchmen and owners of stock, and that thus far self-interest has proved a safeguard against the heavy stocking of the range, and that we would rather trust for maintaining our rights free from encroachments to the community of interests and the sense of equity that is the rule here, than to see a system adopted that must excite serious quarrels between occupants of ranges, and a bitter feeling of injustice among the best stockmen, who, unable to buy their lands, will see themselves in time deprived of their business, and be obliged to sell and seek other employment.''

It was determined that the Commissioner should receive from the association its most potent argument in behalf of maintaining the then prevailing system of handling the public lands, and a special committee was named composed of Swan, Sturgis, Carey, Wolcott, Babbitt, Nagle, Evans and Tussler, to determine just what should be added to the above resolution



Dutch Oven Outfit of Early 80's

if anything. The following day the committee reported the following which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That while the unanimous sense of this association is opposed to any legislation that seeks to change the present land system of the United States, still, should such legislation be contemplated by congress, it must meet the peculiar nature and the character of the cattle business and combine the following:

"A price not to exceed 5 cents per acre; a term of years for the payment of the same and the privilege of purchase limited exclusively to actual occupants of the land."

The public land question with respect to grazing rights has always been a problem with which the association has been confronted and the records of the association show they have been met with characteristic fairness in the knowledge that it was inevitable as the country settled up that such problems would naturally become acute. In every case, however, the cattle interests adjusted their problems as best they could under the circumstances.

Not the least concern to the association were the damaging range fires occuring in 1880. Such fires were proving a serious menace to the livestock and a large committee was named to cope with this important problem. In 1881 the question of the menace of wolves was another problem which was promptly met and the association named a committee to find ways and means to exterminate them.

As the cattle business developed there were a great many cowboys working for the numerous large cattle companies. It was the usual custom for many of these men to carry firearms which developed into many shooting scrapes and murders with the indiscriminate use in shooting up the town. Judge Carey, who was one of the most tireless workers in the association and whose dominant personality and fine business capacity were ever present, saw the baneful influence of this practice and its attendant danger to the industry. He proposed a resolution, which was adopted, prohibiting the carrying of fire arms except in the vicinity of Indian reservations. The order was enforced as was evidenced by the almost prompt cessation of such disorders.

One of the most fascinating, and we might say romantic, features of the old cattle days was the brand which each outfit used on its herds. Of course, it was the legitimate badge of ownership and the mark of identification, under laws enacted by the legislature, requiring the registering of such brands. Many of the cattle outfits used the colorful brands as a name for their ranch and it would be interesting now if we could gather a complete list of early outfits known by their brand marks. Probably the one known best in Wyoming is that of

the CY outfit owned by J. M. Carey & Brother, still in existence at this time. The SO Ranch represented orginally the John Hunton outfit until it was sold to Judge Carey. Hunton also had the LD brand and these two combinations, as he once explained to the writer, had something to do with his cattle moved from one region to another, the latter indicating the cattle was to be sold.

W. F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody, established a ranch on the South Fork of the Shoshone River and named it the TE, which likewise was his brand. The 76 was the brand and name of the outfit of Frewen Brothers, English noblemen who came to Wyoming in the year 1876. Fred G. S. Hesse, who until his death recently, besides having operated in the livestock business in Johnson County and had a home at Buffalo, was the foreman for the old 76 outfit and located their ranch. Hesse's brand was 28 and his ranch on Crazy Woman Creek now operated by his wife and son, is known as the 28 Ranch. Many of the cowmen of today will readily recognize old familiar outfits such as Hog Eye, Sardine Box, Flying E, Revolving H, Fiddle Back, Bridle Bit, Duck Bar, Hat Six, Buzzard, O (Goose Egg), Two Bar and many similiar euphonious names.

The present day dude ranch, largely orginating from the cattle business, Eaton Brothers of Sheridan County, were among the first if not the first cattle outfit to engage in the "dude" business. Vernacular types in this field include the Flying U, Lazy H, Bar BC, Bar B, JY, Lazy LD, Diamond G, Double Diamond, JLL, Circle CM, HF Bar, mostly all well known dude ranch brands, but to their credit, many of these outfits are engaged in the cattle business.

In 1882 the association published its first brand book. It was compiled by a committee composed of A. T. Babbitt, F. E. Warren and Phillip Dater and was published in September of that year. The late Senator Warren is credited with having done the actual work, though the preface in the second edition of the book published in 1883 gives credit to L. L. Wyatt, stock inspector for the association, for valuable assistance. The brand book was turned out as a convenience in Round Up work and has been invaluable in that connection down through the years to the present time. While the list of outfits appear incomplete in the first edition of the book, and seem more complete in the second edition, we believe it of historical value to record here the list of names appearing in the 1883 issue:

Hon. F. E. Warren

John M. Adams & Co.
Addoms & Glover
T. J. Allen
Allerton & Spencer

Atkinson & Majors
Ashworth & Johnson
E. L. Baker
Balch & Bacon
Andrews & Hudson
Anderson Bros.
Anglo American Cattle Co.
L. C. Baldwin
I. N. Bard
G. W. Barnhart
Bartlett, Richards & Co.
George W. Baxter
Bay State Live Stock Co.
Beckwith, Quinn & Co.
E. W. Bennett
Benjamin, Weaver & Co.
Henry A. Blair
Blydenburgh Bros. & Morgan
Bosler Bros. & Co.
Boston Live Stock Co.
C. Boulter
Boyd Bros.
John Bratt & Co.
B. Brewster & Co.
James A. Brown
Buck & Waite
James F. Bush
C. A. Campbell
Carey Company
J. M. Carey & Bro.
Carpenter & Co.
Mary E. Carter
J. Van A. Carter
R. H. Carter
T. W. Chaffee
H. C. Chandler
Chambers, Potts & Co.
Chamberlain & Doty
L. G. Christie & Co.
Door Clark
D. H. Clark
W. J. Clarke (Clarke & Burnett)
Coad Bros.
G. H. Coggeshall
C. F. Coffee
Concord Cattle Co.
Conner Bros.
John W. Connor
Converse Cattle Co.
Corlett Bros.
Crawford, Thompson & Co.
Creighton & Co.
G. H. Cross
Dakota Stock & Grazing Co.
Daters & Co.
N. R. Davis & Co.
Isaac Dillon
Wm. Dolan
Durbin Bros.
F. Earnest
Emerson Bros.
S. F. Emmons
Ferdon & Biddle
Evans, Haas & Co.
C. F. Fisher
J. Howard Ford
Otto Franc
A. Gilchrist
Gilchrist, Plunkett & Windsor
G. H. Goble
Goldschmidt & Fisher
E. B. Graham & T. B. Snyder
Wm. B. Grimes & Co.
Grinnell Live Stock Co.
Galusha B. Grow
Guthrie, Hord & Co.
Hackney, Williams & Co.
Hanna & McCaully
J. W. Hammond
Hardin, Campbell & Co.
Harris &Clevenger
Harkness & Co.
George Harper & Co.
A. W. Haygood
Hay & Thomas
Charles Hecht
Holden & Stevens
Holland & Pfeiffer
B. S. Hopkins
R. B. Horrie
Hughes & Simpson
Samuel D. Hunter
Hunter & Bergman
John Hunton
Irvine & Ford
J. A. Jackson
G. H. Jewett
W. E. Johnson
Johnson & Graham
Johnson & Sun
Geo. Keeline & Son
H. B. Kelley
J. H. Kennedy
John C. Kingman
J. J. Kinney
Jesse Knight
Conrad Kohrs
Kuykendall & Carr
Lacotah Cattle Co.
Lee Co.
London & London
H. C. Lovell
D. B. Lynch
Mabry, Bunton & Co.
Mabry & C. M. Bunton
W. F. Maclarlane
James A. Macy
J. J. Mann
Marsh & Cooper
Mather-Robinson Co., Ltd.

J. H. McConnell
Thos. H. McGee
McGinley & Stover
Middlesex Live Stock Co.
Milwaukee and Wyoming Inv. Co.
Miller Bros.
Charles D. Motley
A. Moyer
National Cattle Co.
E. S. Newman
North American Cattle Co.
E. A. Page & Co.
H. E. Palmer
Patrick Bros.
Paxton & Ware
J. F. Perry
Peters & Alston
Pickering-Lewis Cattle Co.
Pine Ridge Indian Agency
H. H. Player
Plunkett & Roche
M. E. Post
Powder River Live Stock Co.
Price & Jenks
Qualey Bros.
J. T. Rankin
J. R. Reeder
Reel & Co.
A. H. Reel & Rosendale
J. R. Robertson
D. P. Russell
B. T. Ryan
I. C. Sargent
Scott & Hank
Seabury & Gardner
Searight Bros.
D. Sheedy
Sheidley Bros. & Co.
George Sheidley
William Sheidley
Snow Cattle Co.
Smith & Ash
Lemuel Smith, Jr.
D. H. & J. W. Snyder & Co.
Sparks & Tinnin
Standard Cattle Co.
Stoddard & Howard Livestock Co.
Sturgis & Lane
Sturgis, Goodell & Co.
Thomas Sun & Co.
T. J. Swan & Co.
Swan Bros. & Frank
Swan & Cheshire
Swan & Frank Live Stock Co.
Swan, Frank & Anthony Cattle Co.
Taylor, Coffee & Gill
Chas. H. Terry
Teschemacher & De Billier Cattle Co.
The N— Live Stock Co.
The Pratt & Ferris Cattle Co.
The Running Water Land & Cattle Co.
The Western Live Stock Co.
Thomas & Page
A. A. Thomson
E. Tillotson & Co.
R. A. Torrey
Trabing Bros.
E. Tusler
D. Ullman
R. S. Van Tassell
L. Voorhees & Co.
Waid & Hurlbut
Russell Watts
Henry G. Weare

Branding on the Range in the '80s

E. D. Webster
Whipple & Hay
Whipple & Sawyer
Willie L. Whipple
J. H. D. Willan
Windsor, Coble & Plunkett
Frank Wolcott & Co.
C. W. Wright
Wyatt Bros.
Wyoming Cattle Ranch Co.
Wyoming & Montana Cattle Co.

It is not surprising that the Association should wield such a powerful influence upon the cattle industry of the Nation, considering the brilliant type of men behind the Wyoming activities. Out of the Wyoming association came the demand for a stronger front before the National Congress, to secure more rigid inspection laws, battle against cattle diseases and other ills of the industry including that of cattle thefts, mavericking, and more serious crimes.

Texas fever was brought into the country by the trail herds and the menace of the foot and mouth disease made the situation serious. By this time (1883) the membership had grown to 284 active members, and it was during this period that the leaders considered the national phase. The association named a committee composed of A. H. Swan, John Clay, Jr., H. A. Blair, Thos. Sturgis, Col. J. H. Pratt and Col. A. T. Babbitt to go to Chicago to attend a convention to propose national legislation to prevent cattle diseases. This was during the Chicago Fat Stock Show. The outgrowth of that meeting which convened November 15, 1883, was the organization of "The National Cattle Growers Association of America." The Wyoming association can justly claim much credit for its organization. Sturgis was elected secretary and John Clay, Jr., treasurer, while Judge J. M. Carey as well as Mr. Clay were made members of the executive board. That organization is now the well known American National. Probably the most important post in that new organization was the chairmanship of the committee on national and state legislation and Judge Carey occupied that post. Both in private life and in congress as a member, Judge Carey devoted much of his time to laying the foundation for constructive laws and accomplished perhaps more than any other man in public life at that time in that connection.

It is fitting and proper to state here and now, that while the Association was devoted to the administering of its livestock interests, by no means was it to the exclusion of a due regard for the public interest, and in every measure of importance in the development of other industries of the state the association and its officers were prompt to lend a most helpful influence. The records are full of such material and the fact that it has weathered the storms of sixty years is sufficient unto itself. At its beginnings the association had 10 members controlling

some 20,000 head of cattle, while in 1885 it had grown to more than 400 members with a total of 2,000,000 head.

"It (the association) began with one inspector, then it had twenty-one," quoting John Clay again. "In its infancy too poor to employ a lawyer, it now had five of the ablest in Wyoming to represent it. It was a mighty engine covering the question of brands, of inspection on the range and at markets. Its word called forth the first sanitary live stock law in the United States; it tackled and regulated the motherless maverick; the public land question was ever before it, while its tremendous energy was ever employed against the thief with varying results. The juries of Wyoming were not sympathic or inclined to enforce the law. But what judge and jury could not do, the end was often accomplished other ways. The defending lawyers generally took everything their client had. It was ill-gotten gain that passed into their hands. The question of income always became urgent. The expenditure of the past year had been $54,500; the income $46,000. The assessment originally of one cent per head on cattle owned by members of the association was inadequate and a committee after consideration recommended an additional assessment of 3¼ cents per head, which was adopted."

In that April meeting of 1885 the secretary, Thos. Sturgis, presented his report, which so well represents the high ideals and the importance of the association's position, that we deem it pertinent to quote it:

"In presenting to you the twelfth annual report of the labors of my office and those of the executive committee, I do so with a full sense of the grave responsibilities involved. Each year the sphere in which we operate enlarges, each year the number of persons seeking membership increases, each year the value of property demanding protection multiplies in vast ratio, and each year the questions arising for consideration bear a wider and more important aspect.

"This association is now entering on the thirteenth year of its active life. Its growth in numbers and influence has been unparalleled and its unbroken harmony and prosperity are unprecedented in the history of similar organizations. It is now the largest in the world. Its audience is no longer limited to a score or two of its members. Through the medium of the associated and local press it speaks to the people of the United States. The more important positions of its debates and of its resolutions are read with attention and excite earnest interest in communities hundreds of miles away; while the influence of the policy initiated in accordance with them is admitted by great railroad corporations, is acknowledged by legislatures of States, and is felt even in the halls of our national congress.

"But with wider influence we cannot escape the burden of greater and more serious duties. We owe much to the public which honors us with its confidence. We could afford to be wrong, perhaps when our discussions were of local importance, affecting only ourselves; we cannot afford to be wrong when we are pronouncing on questions of state and national policy. It is therefore with no wish to boast, no intent to glorify this association, that the above is spoken—it is that the conviction may be borne in on the minds of all of us, that we must be wise in what we say, moderate and conservative in what we do, if we desire that our association shall retain the influence and position it occupies today."

It is not unfair to state that so careful were the officers and members of the personnel of the membership of the association, that there had been a liberal use of the blackball. All those elected to membership were only admitted after very careful and painstaking investigation.

To illustrate, taking at random from some of the minutes of the association, the manifold problems with which it had to cope, the foot and mouth disease was discussed in meeting as early as 1882, taking their cue from the report of the British Trade Topics of Liverpool, England. That same year Dr. James D. Hopkins was appointed the first territorial veterinarian. In the spring meeting of 1881 a resolution was adopted that shipments of eastern cattle to Nebraska or Wyoming reported that it shall be the duty of the executive committee to send a competent physician to examine same, and that such imported animals shall not be turned loose until so inspected and pronounced sound.

In 1884 the maverick law was enacted which was the first step towards bringing order out of chaos on the ranges, prevent injustice, and to insure every member of the association fair and equitable treatment. The association had made recommendations to the legislature which seemed consistent with its knowledge of the conditions, but the law enacted was somewhat different than that recommended. Secretary Sturgis in his report to the association at its annual meeting that year, as usual, was full of meat and highly pertinent to all problems of the association.

"Your attention is particularly directed to the clauses of the law relating to foremen of roundups and their duties," says Mr. Sturgis in referring to the maverick law. "The portion authorizing the foreman to sell the mavericks, receive the money for them, and making them give a bond was not the method proposed to the legislature by your committee. It was insisted on by representatives and stockmen from the western counties, with the idea that it would be fairer for small dealers, and they assigned the foreman ten per cent commis-

sion on all sales to compensate him for the extra responsibility. It will be necessary in most cases for the stock owners who are chiefly interested in such round-ups to go on the foreman's bond as surety, and all whom the committee has been able to consult are willing to do so. There are other points in the law as passed which your committee wished different, but they are satisfied in the main it will result in more honest and effective work than in the past.

"The attention of employers and men will no longer be devoted to 'getting away' with a motherless calf, which is now often made the chief object to the neglect of the real business. The association means to give the law a fair and full trial on its merits, and the personal presence at the round-ups of all members and their aid in carrying it out is earnestly requested." The brand for mavericks established at that time was the letter M on left neck. It was also defined at that meeting that ear marks were not to be considered as evidence of ownership.

Though there is much of interest in the records of succeeding years of the association, the disastrous winter of 1886-87 all but placed the association on the rocks. Sturgis' outfit, the Union Cattle Company, went to the wall and he departed for the east. The association lost one of its strongest forces and as a secretary his records were most complete. It should not be taken, however, that these other stalwart men of the association, occupying executive positions were not capable, but in Sturgis, as is attested by Clay and others, was an inspiration and a force. By 1888 the membership of the association had dropped to 183, and that year the State Legislature passed an act creating a Board of Live Stock Commissioners, fixing salaries for the members and its force of employees, but making no appropriation to handle the range problems, expecting that returns from mavericks would prove a lucretive income. Judge Carey during this time was in Washington as a Delegate to Congress, and his dominant personality in the association deliberations were sorely missed.

However, through the wise and deliberate counsel of some of the old members of the association it was kept alive and though many a big outfit had disappeared from the picture, enough remained to gather together the threads and before the close of the eighties, it was again placed on a continuing basis, as may be gleaned from the minutes. The matter of inspection had been an important one from the revenue standpoint and it was from this source and assessments against the membership that funds were available from time to time. It is of interest to note at this point that in the heyday of the cattle traffic, that a large force of inspectors were located at many points to inspect trail herds coming through from Texas.

Inspector Carpenter Uncovering Brands

The Finished Job, Brand Exposed, Denver

These inspections were maintained at the following points:

Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota Ter.
Rosebud Agency, Dakota Ter.
Valentine, Nebraska
Pierre, Dakota Ter.
Fort Laramie, Wyoming Ter.
Camp Clarke, Nebraska
Deadwood, Dakota Ter.
Custer City, Dakota Ter.
Fort Collins, Colorado
Lander City, Wyoming Ter.
Sidney, Nebraska
Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.
Sterling, Colorado
Denver, Colorado
North Platte, Nebraska
Laramie City, Wyoming Ter.
Arkansas River Round Up
Cheyenne River Agency

Eastern inspections were maintained also at the following points:

Clinton, Iowa
Boone, Iowa
Missouri Valley, Iowa
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Pacific Junction, Iowa
Kansas City, Missouri
Miles City, Montana Ter.
Minnesota Transfer, Minn.
Chicago, Illinois

As an illustration bearing on the revenues from inspection the reports for the years 1888 and 1889 showed a total receipts on inspection account of $3,618.26 and stray account totalling $16,155.77, or a grand total of $19,774.03. Naturally the expenses were heavy at the several terminals, but there was returned to the owners for strays the net sum of $15,748.53.

Thus it may be seen that such a return must have been a most profitable venture for the cattle owners, who otherwise might never have been reimbursed. A summary of the operations of the inspection committee for those two years shows the number of cattle inspected to have been 343,054, and the number of cars in which cattle were shipped being 17,101. The number of stray cattle discovered by inspectors totalling 9,551, or about three per cent of the total inspected. The

PIONEER CATTLEMEN—ALL WERE ON THE LARGEST ROUND UP HELD IN WYOMING, 1884

Lee Moore, Tom Bell, Wm. C. Irvine, C. L. Talbot, J. W. Hammond, A. A. Spaugh
Mark Beetham, J. B. Kendrick, Jack Davis, Harry Crane

PAST

M.V. BOUGHTON
1st President
1873 - 1875

A.H. SWAN
2nd President
1876 - 1881

N.R. DAVIS
3rd President
1882

W.C. IRVINE
7th President
1896 - 1911

JOHN B. KENDRICK
8th President
1912 - 1913

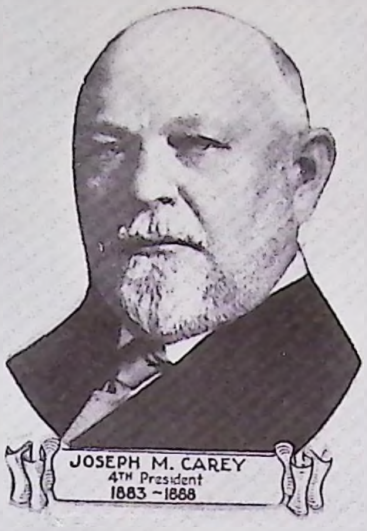
ROBERT D. CAREY
9th President
1914 - 1917

W.L. KUYKENDALL
1st Secretary
1873-1875

THOS. STURGIS
2nd Secretary
1876-1887

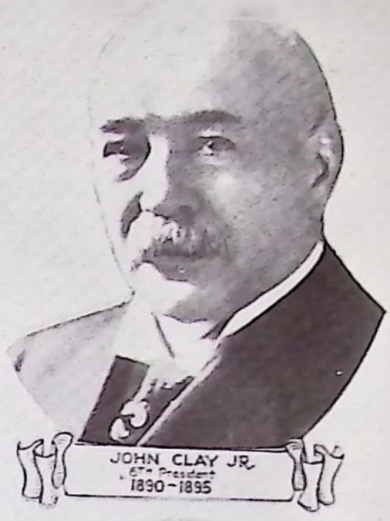
THOS. B ADAMS
3rd Secretary
1888 - 1890

OFFICERS



JOSEPH M. CAREY
4TH President
1883 - 1888

COLONEL A. T. BABBIT
5TH President
1889



JOHN CLAY JR.
6TH President
1890 - 1895

JAMES C. SHAW
10TH President
1918 - 1919

J.C. UNDERWOOD
11TH President
1920

JOHN L. JORDAN
12TH President
1921 - 1929

H.B. IJAMS
4TH Secretary
1891 - 1895

ALICE SMITH
5TH Secretary
1896 - 1921

DR. B.F. DAVIS
6TH Secretary
1922

average price for strays was $32.64 per head and the total value approximately $311,744.64.

The reports of Frank Brainard at Chicago, inspector there since July 1888, which are a part of the association's official records are potent. These figures cover the Chicago inspections of Wyoming shipments for 33 years up to June 1, 1923. It shows the total number of rangers to have been 1,183,832 with a total value of $50,561,464.72, and the net for all ages and sexes as $42.71. The report shows that of the estrays (steers, cows, and calves) there was sent to the secretary of the association a total of $973,489.05, and to the owners the sum of $9,245,464.72, or a grand total of $10,219,079.24. For this period is also shown the total for strays for all three associations—Wyoming, South Dakota and Nebraska, to have been $19,258,635.18.

It seems properly fitting to give our readers some insight as to why the great appeal to engage in the cattle business during the early days, and why it was so alluring, and at the expense of some additional space and some statistical tables, while in the midst of preparing this work, we have received from Mr. Charles D. Carey of Cheyenne, a copy of an estimate "of probable profit on an investment of $2,500.00 in cattle for five years, in Wyoming," which we deem of sufficient importance to present.

This estimate was prepared on May 19, 1872, a year before the formation of the Association, and was presented by Edward F. Bishop of Cheyenne. It follows:

We assume, that all of young (or stock) cattle, one-half of all 3-year olds are, by the next spring, cows and balance 4-year old steers (or Beeves). Also that 80 per cent of cows have calves that mature. We use high grade Durham bulls.

FIRST YEAR. We buy 1500 head of Texas cattle delivered on our range as follows:

100 Yearlings, at	$ 7.00	$ 700.00
200 2-yr. olds, at	11.00	2200.00
600 cows, at	16.00	9600.00
500 3-yr. olds, at	16.00	8000.00
100 4-yr. olds, at	23.00	2300.00
250 calves (thrown in)		
1750		$22,800.00

Above is about the grade (age) an average herd would tally out, and it is cheapest to buy out a herd than to pick. Calves born during the drive are usually killed thus reducing the number from the ordinary 80% of increase.

EXPENSES (One Year)

1	Foreman, at $50 and board $20 per mo.	$ 840.00
2	Herders, at $35 and board $20 per mo..	1320.00
9	Horses, at $75	675.00
	Grain (8 pounds per day per horse at $1.25 per 100 lbs.)	328.50
1	Wagon $125, 2 mules and harness $400.	525.00
	Mower, hay rake and plow	200.00
	Building Ranches (2 at $100)	200.00
	My expenses	2000.00
	(2.90 per head)	$ 5288.50

I SELL:

100 beeves average 1100 lbs. at .03 per lb. $33 per head		$ 3300.00	
100 old cows average 900 lbs. at .03 per lb. $27 per head		2700.00	
Add surplus of capital	$ 25,000		
	22,800	2200.00	$ 8700.00
Over to reinvest			$ 2911.50

I BUY:

200 2-year olds, at $15.00	$ 3000.00

SECOND YEAR: We have on hand.

250 yearlings (last year's calves)
100 2-year olds (last year's yearlings)
400 3-year olds (last year's two's 200)
750 cows (last year's cows and ½ of 3's.)
250 beeves (½ of last year's 3's.)
600 calves (Half Breeds. 80% of cows)

EXPENSES

Grain, men, same as last year and 1 extra man and my expense	$ 4308.00

I SELL:

250 beeves, at $33	$ 8250.00	
50 cows, at $27	1350.00	9600.00
Over to reinvest		$ 5291.00

I BUY:

300 3-year olds at $18	$ 5400.00

NOTE: It would be a better investment to buy yearlings and 2-year olds, but think they would wander too much with so many young cattle in it, necessitating men herding and greater risk.

THIRD YEAR: We have on hand.

600 yearlings (Half Breeds. Last year's calves)
250 2 year olds (Last year's yearlings)
100 3 year olds (Last year's two's)
900 cows (750 + 200 − 50)
200 beeves (½ of last year's 3's)
720 calves (Hf and ¾ Am. 80% of cows)

EXPENSES

I SELL:

Same as last year, and $200 say		$ 4500.00
200 beeves, at $33	$ 6600.00	
100 cows, at $27	2700.00	9300.00
Over to reinvest		$ 4800.00

I BUY:

250 3 year olds at $18	$ 4500.00

FOURTH YEAR: We have on hand.

720 yearlings (half and ¾ breeds)
600 2 year olds (half and ¾ breeds)
250 3 year olds
975 cows (900 + 50 + 125 − 100)
175 beeves
780 calves (½, ¾, and ⅞ Am.)

EXPENSES

Same as last year.

I SELL:

Same as last year		$ 4500.00
175 beeves, at $33	$ 5775.00	
100 cows, at $27	2700.00	8475.00
Over to reinvest		$ 3975.00

I BUY:

250 3's at $18	$ 4500.00

FIFTH YEAR: We have on hand.

780 yearlings (½, ¾, ⅞ Am.)
720 two's (½ and ¾ Am.)
600 3's (½ Am.)
1125 cows (975 + 125 + 125 − 100)
250 beeves
900 calves

EXPENSES

Same as last year and 1 extra man		$ 5160.00

I SELL:

250 beeves, at $35	$ 8250.00	
125 cows, at $27	3375.00	11,625.00
Over to reinvest		$ 6465.00

I BUY:

350 3's at $18	$ 6300.00

SIXTH YEAR: SETTLEMENT.

We have on hand:

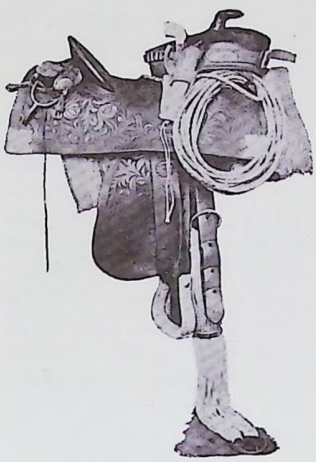
900 yearlings (½, ¾, ⅞ brds.) at $15		$ 13,500.00
780 two's (½, ¾, ⅞ brds.) at $20		15,600.00
720 three's (½, ¾, ⅞ brds.) at $30		22,600.00
1475 cows (300 hf. breds) at $35		16,625.00
1180 calves (½, ¾, ⅞ Am.) at $12		14,160.00
5530		$120,860.00

Add value of material.		
9 horses, at $50	$ 450.00	
Wagon, $75, Mules, $300	375.00	
Good will of range	1000.00	1,825.00
		$122,685.00
Expenses the same as last		5,160.00
Gross capital (94% per year on Investment)		$117,525.00

Observe that the increase is first beginning to show. In ten years the profits would be larger comparatively. The usual yearly loss from death and straying is 5 per cent, but my estimates are loose and liberal and therefore I do not figure it. For example, one-half at least: of my three year old heifer calves, I estimate no increase from anything under four years old. I buy two year old bulls at an average price of, say $75.00 each, but can sell them readily at that, or more often service, for I do not estimate them.

"The Nineties"

FROM this point we might hark back to the nineties for just a brief review. The annual meeting in 1880 elected Mr. Clay its president. There had been serious consideration over the question of whether the association should abandon its activities due to the fact that the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners apparently assumed to take charge of the work the association had previously performed. At the legislative session that year the board created in 1888 was reduced in number and some provisions of the law amended, due we apprehend, to the efforts of the association officers. However, it was voted to continue and strengthen the association. Arrangements were completed to extend its inspection activities and an agreement was made with Montana, through Granville Stuart, president of the Montana association, for a division of the expense of such inspection at Chicago, South Omaha, and Minneapolis.



Cowboy Outfit of the '90s

The 20th annual meeting was the largest in attendance of any in the history of the association. That was in 1892 and among its many important matters under consideration, the association went on record in favor of asking the Hereford association to offer prizes for the best cattle exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and otherwise went on record as strongly favoring participation in that exposition generally.

The following year there was considerable discussion over inspection methods and in the course of those discussions William Sturgis, Jr., had stated that "the association had a bad name and the inspection part of it should be changed in name, at any rate." This aroused the ire of Henry G. Hay, the association's treasurer, who arose to his feet at once and said: "The name of the association is all right. I love the association for the enemies it has made. Most of the kicking against the association has been from thieves and rustlers." In those days words were not minced, but often one had to keep his hand close to his hip when such statements were

made. However, those in the association who had been active in its work, understood one another and could speak without fear of being misunderstood.

It is true that the association was having a hard time in the nineties, and all through its minutes could be found the strain of discord, not with one another, but with the industry itself. It was difficult to make profits out of declining markets, especially in 1893 when all commodities were down to a similar level and lower than they are in the present depression. We find Mr. Clay, in his opening address at the meeting of 1894, bemoaning the fact that with 3500 cattle owners in the state, large and small, out of which the association had only 230 members reaping the benefits of inspection. It is of interest to note that in 1894, that was the first year that a typewriter was put to use in writing up the minutes.

During that period too, feuds occurred on the range between the so-called settlers and the rustlers. The hanging of "Cattle Kate" and her companion Jim Averill, was an incident, the outgrowth of utter disregard on their part of the ownership of cattle which they purloined. The story of the Johnson County "raid" is too well known among the cattle men, many of whom are alive today who had been familiar with the facts. Many stories have been written relative to that event, much of it garbled, and a great deal of it from the personal viewpoint of the writer than from actual knowledge of the facts. Frank Canton, an association detective, in his book gives a graphic picture of the facts as he knew them, and he was one of the active participants and probably well qualified to relate the details, at least of the part he had played. It had been our intention to write of some of the incidents of that affair and others of similar character, quite colorful as well as historical, but because the press of time in which this review must be completed we are unable to include it herewith.

The story of the next thirty years, down through the present century, while not so acute as it had been during the late nineties when the association waned in its activities because of the attempt of the state to administer the problems in the industry, it took a hitchhold on its own problems and with increasing development of the industry, more uniform laws for its protection, and the continued advantages of the inspection service, cattlemen generally appreciated more and more its tremendous value, so the association thrived with varying success. There came also a growing confidence in the public mind, due to the association's activities with respect to pure beef products.

In these rambling notes, much as it would be of real human interest to recount many of the stories which came out of the range, and ably told too, by many of the old pioneer cowmen, limits of time and space again precludes, but we can at least

record here the names of some of those who, in the words of the late Judge Joseph M. Carey, placed them on the highest plane as respected citizens. "I want to say something and impress it upon you," said Judge Carey in one of his addresses. "If there are any men in the state of Wyoming, who are big men, they are the men who are engaged in some branch of the live stock business. The men who have done things in this State, notwithstanding they often lost a great deal of money, have had misfortunes in business ventures, they have been stockmen. If you go along the Union Pacific Railroad, commencing at Evanston, and coming on down to Cheyenne, then on along the road which runs to the center of the state, and on the road which runs through the northern portion of the state, and on the cross roads, you will find the towns, and the industries of the towns, have been built up by men who have engaged in some branch of the live stock business. There has not been a Governor elected in this state, since the organization of the state, but has been a stockman, interested in some kind of livestock. There has not been an irrigation project carried out successfully in this state, excepting the Government irrigation projects, but the men back of them were men engaged in the stock business. Most of the good homes in this state have been built by stockmen. The school houses have been promoted by livestock men. Industries in other states have been backed by mining men, but you will find that the men who have started things in Wyoming and who have built up whatever industries we have in this state, have been the livestock men of this state."

Judge Carey, himself one of the most important figures Wyoming has known in all time, a builder and a power for constructive good, had the ability to observe, and he was always large enough mentally to see the best there was in mankind. He was a good story teller and enjoyed a joke on himself as well as on any of his friends. He loved the old time cowboy and in this connection we again quote him:

"There is another class of men I want to speak of during my time, the men who were known as cowboys. I am afraid there are very few of them left in Wyoming. You ask where they came from? They came from everywhere. They did not all come from Texas; they came from New York, from Pennsylvania, from New England, from the west. The cowboy was sometimes raised in New York, had never seen a horse to use it, but would become very skillful in handling of livestock and riding horses. We had some peculiarities in those days. The cowboys would measure up a new man as he arrived and they usually gave him a name which fitted; a man forgot entirely his Christian name. It was 'Shorty,' or 'Baldy,' or 'Barbed Wire,' 'Tobacco Jake,' or 'Sod Corn.' One day a banker

asked me if 'Missou' Hines was a typical cowboy? I said, yes, he was typical of the typical. He said, 'What do you know about Missou?' I told him one day a young lad tapped at my door and I asked him what he wanted. He said he came from Missouri, and if I would please give him a job at twenty dollars a month he would be the happiest boy who ever struck this country. I said, you may go to the Horse Creek country, I will hire you.

"A man by the name of Robinson was our foreman. I told him to get up a horse and try this boy. He brought him up a saddle horse, a very tame horse, and Missou got on, but his face was towards the wrong end of the horse. Robinson said, 'We don't ride this way in this country, but if it suits your convenience, I will bridle that end of the horse.' Missou said, 'you must excuse me, I have never ridden a horse. I rode a mule in Missouri very often, and the mule always wanted to go the wrong way, so I was in the habit of riding that way.' Missou Hines became a very apt scholar. He could ride any kind of a horse, could break a horse, and he had lots of ability.

"These cowboys liked to play jokes on the proprietor. I was building a house on a ranch, and Missou came in from the roundup in charge of a dozen or fifteen men. I said I wanted two good spans of horses, the best you have to haul poles to build the barn. He said: 'I will leave you some splendid horses.' He left us four cayuses. I told the man to harness up and we started out and got on top of the mountain. What a time we had! As soon as I could get at Missou, I went for him; He said: 'The horses are all right, you need a driver.' All right, I said, you will do the driving tomorrow. We arrived at the pole patch, loaded the wagon and started down the mountain. Missou failed to make a short turn and drove off a bridge. He called for help and we found him enveloped in poles waist deep and in a helpless condition. We unloaded the poles and disentangled him. No bones were broken but a badly bruised man was Missou.

"But I want to speak of the cowboy. There never was a man more faithful to duty than the cowboy of those days. They took as much pride in the brand of the herd in which they worked as the owner could take. They were as faithful in time of storm or stampede as any soldier is faithful in battle. I used to compare them to the sailor at sea. Many times a cowboy would come to Cheyenne and would get out of money; if his employer was not there, he would go to somebody else's employer. A few years ago I had occasion to look up this matter and found that we had lost but very few dollars during the entire time we were in the business in this way, because they were honorable and straight-forward. They did not care much for wealth; they wanted good spurs, a fairly good saddle, they

wanted a hat and a pair of boots with high heels. The bed was not considered in those early days, a saddle blanket was a good enough bed for anybody. After tarpaulins were introduced, good beds became the rule."

Referring to "Missou" Hines, he is one of the best known pioneers of Wyoming, now a resident of Colorado, but he never fails to foregather at both livestock and historical conventions when they occur in Wyoming. In the old days "Missou" was employed by the North Western railroad as a livestock inspector and a story is often told on him to the effect that in turning in his expense account to his superior, he always itemized it day by day. Once when he sent in an expense account for 30 days during the month of February, he was asked about it, but unpurturbed, sent back word that he had worked that many days, regardless of the calander. Another joke at his expense, which he tells himself, with an item in his expense account for 3000 green goggles. It was a hot and dry season with grass about burned up. He was supervising driving a band of sheep across the Sweetwater country and his excuse for the item was their necessity to fit the sheep out so they would eat the dry grass and sage. One day "Missou" was in the Cheyenne Club, it is reported, in which the executive committee, wishing to fix up the quarters with more modern light fixtures. The group was discussing Chandaliers. "Missou" had very little to say for some time, but finally demurred. He declared he couldn't see the use of it. When asked for his objections, he declared he didn't mind the cost so much, but that he was worried who they could get to play it.

There are a great many men still living in Wyoming who from time to time have given us some of the romantic tales of the old west and the cattle days. Among that group George H. Cross, venerable rancher and stockman, whose Red Canyon home in Converse county is one of the most hospitable of our many Wyoming ranch homes. His brand appears in the first brand book published in 1882. Mr. Cross, who left his Canadian home in 1875 where he had been a cashier in a bank, was intrigued by the glowing tales of the Indian and the buffalo and very shortly he found himself with a companion who accompanied him, riding herd for cattle outfits. In 1877 he moved to Wyoming and ever since that time he has operated on the LaBonte and LaPrele, or around his present ranch holdings in Central Wyoming.

His long and useful career in Converse County has endeared Senator Cross, for he has represented his community in the state legislature, to his friends and neighbors and his family of girls and boys are a credit to the lineage of both himself and his wife.

Senator Cross has been engaged in cattle raising continually since settling there and naturally more or less before the thriving little town of Douglas was established, like many of his neighbors, Fort Fetterman was a rendezvous and trading point for many and he often visited there. In this connection, while Fetterman, now long since abandoned and only a few ruins are to be found on its site, it was the cattle men of Wyoming who built and equipped a hospital there for the benefit of the cowboys and the members of the craft. Senator Cross relates many interesting stories concerning the men with whom he came in contact, and can relate much of the history of the pioneer cattle men of his region.

Hon. Geo. H. Cross

"Fort Fetterman was founded in 1867 by Major Dye and became the metropolis of a big country, the protector and guardian of the settlers from hostile Indians as well as outlaws who frequented the country at that time," writes Senator Cross.

"Fort Fetterman was named for Colonel W. J. Fetterman, who was killed with 80 others near Fort Phil Kearney in 1866 by Sioux Indians. Horseshoe Creek was the dividing line between Fort Laramie and Fort Fetterman, which was situated on a flat hill elevation at the mouth of LaPrele Creek where it empties into the Platte.

"There were a lot of tragedies in those days at the Fort after the government abandoned it; many of the boys died with their boots on. I remember a young red-headed fellow who rode up to the store one day; no one seemed to know anything about the man other than to call him 'Red'. He was a good cowboy and a peaceful, quiet man when sober, but when he indulged in some of the 'rot gut' he went wild and shot and killed Dick Elgin, bookkeeper for the Searight Cattle company. Turning from the store where the shooting occurred he shot a man named Regan through the leg. Regan had by chance ridden by on horseback. There was a great scattering of clerks and customers when 'Red' started shooting, but he was finally overpowered and locked in the government calaboose. That night some of the boys organized a vigilante committee and hanged him from the ridge log extending from the roof of the building. A rather amusing sequel to this tragedy occurred when a young English remittance man in town on one of his periodical sprees; still suffering from the effects he was extremely nervous. Not knowing of the lynching of 'Red' he walked around the house with his head down holding on to his hat to combat the healthy lunged Wyoming wind, when he suddenly bumped into something heavy and

dark dangling from above which swung back and hit him. He looked up and saw poor 'Red's' body hanging there and he commenced to run and probably is running yet for no one ever saw Craven again in those parts. Later the authorities from Laramie held an inquest over 'Red's' body but no one ever learned his name nor from whence he came.

"People did not have much thought of religion nor did they give much thought to the hereafter. After the government closed the hospital and removed the military surgeon, the people found it necessary to keep a doctor in the community as many accidents occurred on roundups, etc., so a subscription was raised among the cowmen and a very good doctor named Amos Barber was retained and the old fort hospital reopened. When Dr. Barber went on vacation he left a young fellow to look after his patients, a Dr. Van Norman. The new doctor made his last round at ten o'clock to examine the patients before retiring and the hospital always had some patients in it. One of the patients was critically ill and an anxious friend was beside him and noticed that he was sinking rapidly. With tears in his eyes he ran to meet the doctor as he came in and said in pleading tones,' 'Doctor, my friend looks as if he is about gone, come quickly.' The Doctor hurried to the bedside, felt the patient's pulse, turned to the anxious friend and said; 'Hell, he's dead, let's go and have a drink.'' These and similar stories are in Senator Cross' category and one could spend some choice hours in his company once he felt disposed to open up his mind along these lines.

The cattlemen of Wyoming were not unmindful of the human element entering into their far flung range operations. Frequently there were accidents and severe illness among, not alone the owners, but their cowboys, and it was a problem which required the thought of the directors of the association very frequently. Senator Cross, in his narratives, frequently recalls to mind the activities of the Fort Fetterman hospital. It seems appropriate to give some slant on the organization and conduct of this institution, since at that time perhaps nowhere in the world could such institution be organized and placed on a continuing basis with its operations so isolated and hidden in the wild plains of Wyoming. Fort Fetterman had been a military post along the North Platte River near Douglas, just at the mouth of LaPrele creek. Naturally alongside a civilian population established a town which thrived for a period following abandonment of the post. With the federal troops removed and no hospital facilities available, the cowmen formed an association in 1883 at which time Dr. Amos W. Barber was employed as physician and surgeon, and the old hospital quarters at Fetterman secured.

In the summer of 1886 Colonel E. H. Kimball, now a resident of Glenrock, established a lively weekly newspaper called "The Rowdy West." Having a keen appreciation of the hospital facilities, he carried a full story of its organization in the second issue of the publication, extracts of which we believe of sufficient historical value to include here. "Some three years ago (1883) the cowboys realizing the need of something of the kind, conceived the idea and formulated the plan of establishing a sort of a hospital, or place where those of their number who might become sick or disabled could be sent to receive proper medical care and treatment," states The Rowdy West. Fort Fetterman, being the nearest and about the only suitable and accessible point in Central Wyoming, was selected. The next thing was to secure a building and the services of a physician.

"Several years ago Mr. Ephran Tillottson, now one of the wealthiest and most influential and popular citizens of Urbana, New York, graduated at the military academy at West Point, and was subsequently commissioned as a lieutenant and stationed with his company at Fort Fetterman. By that means he became intimately acquainted with this section of the country, and being a shrewd and sharp-sighted business man, saw and realized its vast importance for stock-raising purposes. After serving creditably for several years he resigned his commission and was appointed Post Trader, or sutler at this place. His business prospered and he soon formed a partnership with Dr. Hoff, an army surgeon, and they engaged in the stock business. In other words, he became what is now, popularly here

Roping a Mount from the Cavey in the '80s

but unpopularly in some portions of the east, called a cowboy. We cannot now follow him through his various successes, but suffice to say he soon purchased Dr. Hoff's interest, and today is sole owner of what is known as the 'Fiddleback Herd' comprising from 15,000 to 20,000 cattle, and he is reputed to be worth at least half million dollars.

"When the Post was abandoned by the military, Mr. Tillottson purchased the building located near the northwest corner of the parade ground now used for a hospital. It is a two-story structure, some 40 by 50 feet square on the ground. Himself then a large stock owner and knowing the wants and needs of the cowboys, Mr. Tillottson kindly offered them the free use of his building. Of course his generous offer was gladly accepted. A Dr. Bradley claiming to be from New York, took charge of the establishment, patients being required to pay for medical services and care. It ran along in this way for a few months, but proved very unsatisfactory. Something had to be done, so the cowboys and stockmen formed a regular association and adopted a constitution, the membership fee being placed at $1 a month. The association was organized on the 25th of April, 1885."

It is disclosed in the records of the Stock Growers Association that the organization of a formal hospital association developed after a couple of years operation in order to place the institution on a more responsible and continuing basis. It is shown that D. H. Andrews was elected president and G. W. Metcalf, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee was composed of D. H. Andrews, H. A. Hoffman, J. B. Moore, Alex Cox, J. M. Lane, Chas. Rastaetter, E. Tillottson, S. D. Groves, W. S. Weaver, G. W. Metcalf.

Following the organization meeting the officers contacted Dr. J. William White, professor of operative surgery of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and he recommended Dr. A. W. Barber. That Dr. Barber proved a find, is summed up in "The Rowdy West" as follows: "He entered upon his duties here about the first of last June, and to state that he has more than met the fondest expectations of the managers would be putting it mildly. He is the one popular man in this country among all classes, and we don't know that it would be absolutely safe for a man to even intimate here that Dr. Barber couldn't perform miracles and even raise the dead. And the faith of the people in Dr. Barber is well founded as will be seen when we state the fact that last year he treated for the association 135 cases, some of them extremely difficult ones, and not only did not lose a single case, but performed a successful cure in each and every instance, and all this previous to November 1, 1885, when it was decided to close the hospital until the spring of the present herding season, or April 1, 1886."

Certainly that was some recommendation for Dr. Barber at the hands of our venerable friend Colonel Kimball. Barber was popular at that time and was later elected territorial secretary, finally becoming Acting Governor of the State of Wyoming, and during the turbulent days of the Johnson County raid tried valiently to hold the elements in leash. But that is another story which may be told at some other time. The hospital organization did not lack for genuine support from the cattle owners. For the benefit of posterity it is fitting to show here who were among the first contributors:

Fisher & Co.	$ 50.00
Andrews & Hudson	50.00
J. H. Kennedy	50.00
J. G. Collins & Co.	25.00
Chas. Rastaetter	25.00
D. H. Andrews	256.80
J. M. Dane	25.00
F. Meanea	10.00
Lee Moore	18.00
W. Peak	10.00
D. H. Moore	50.00
Carlisle Cattle Co.	50.00
Douglas-Willan Sartoris Co.	25.00
H. Altman & Co.	25.00
J. M. Carey & Bro.	100.00
Boyd Bros.	50.00
Converse Cattle Co.	50.00
Daters & Co.	50.00
E. Tillottson & Co.	50.00
J. D. Groves	50.00
219 single subscriptions of $6	1,315.00
Received from non-subscribers	531.25
	$ 2,866.05

Colonel Kimball waxed strong in his description of the hospital, continuing his story with a review of the many cases treated. Inasmuch as this paragraph will recall to the old cowmen the names of some of those who were active in those hectic days, we quote:

"Since the opening of the Fetterman hospital in April last, there have been fifty-eight patients treated. At present the wards contain the following cowboys: M. M. Tate, of the H-Bar-O outfit, suffering from mumps. There is an epidemic of this disease through this section and of such a serious nature as to render many of our outfits unfit for service. Linc Lace-

field, of the CY outfit, familiarly known as 'Dad', who is convalescing, but withstood an attack of mountain fever. Phillip Jamafield, of the O (Goose Egg) outfit, suffering with pneumonia of his right lung, at present progressing favorable. The same outfit ornaments the ward with the stately figure of Joe Black, who is recovering from an attack of articular rheumatism.

"The next patient is H. R. Dulin, of the CY outfit, who accidentally shot himself with a new patent Colt's revolver. He did not understand the mechanism and while attempting to reload, one cartridge was discharged, the bullet entering the calf of the leg traversing down between the two bones and lodging in the ankle joint. A counter opening was made above the joint and the bullet removed, free drainage established and the case is progressing nicely. The most serious case in the wards is Harry H. Clayter, a brother of 'Jerky Bill,' who mashed his hand while roping about a week ago, an injury of no import at the time, but in some mysterious manner he introduced some septic matter into the wound and was admitted to the hospital suffering with blood poisoning. For a few days he was in a very critical condition. An incision was made the entire length of his arm, laying the tissues open down to the bone, and since then he has been improving and all hope is entertained for his recovery. Much of the success and prosperity of the Fetterman Hospital is due to the efficient management and substantial aid of Mr. D. H. Andrews, president of the association, who last year donated over $300 for its support from his own private funds."

There are many pioneer cattlemen in the state who can recall the days of Fort Fetterman. Among those who were active at Fetterman in the seventies and eighties were the late John Hunton, Malcolm Campbell, veteran sheriff, and who is now in his 93rd year. B. B. Brooks, who came in 1880 and one of his first stops was when he showed up at Fetterman where Mrs. Campbell was running the boarding house. He was a young fellow without funds then, but the motherly Mrs. Campbell did with him as she had done with many a cowboy, put him up until he could find a job when she knew she would be repaid in some way. Brooks, who still remains a resident of Wyoming, former governor, banker, oil operator, business man; and maintains several large cattle ranches, still owns the old home place on the Muddy. His great fund of experiences, of which we have notations, will be held for the greater edition of this work which may be prepared and published later. One of his outstanding stories is that known as "Post Hole Jack," so well known among the livestock men of Wyoming as having been the foundation for his extensive cattle ranch holdings. At the 1932 session Governor Brooks was elected a Trustee of the Association.

While we are dwelling upon the days of turbulent nineties, the activities around Fetterman, and the ranges north of the North Platte, the CY outfit was one of the big shots in Central Wyoming and naturally had among their employees some of the finest type of cowboy. Not a man in that outfit or any other responsible outfit of those days, but would fight at the drop of the hat when they believed they were right. Among these men was "Bob" Divine, the gangling, fearless foreman of the CY, who never took a dare and always was at the fore among his men when a dispute was in store.

R. M. "Bob" Devine
Range Foreman of
C Y Outfit

It was in the late nineties that the so-called "Hole-in-the-Wall" gang was carrying on its nefarious operations against the cattlemen. Despite the warnings put out against the theft of cattle, this outfit brazenly continued its depredations. Conditions became so intolerable that "Bob" Divine was determined to put a stop to it, and to this end one day the following warning was published in the Casper Tribune:

"Casper, Wyoming, July 19, 1897. Editor, Casper Tribune:

"I have seen all sorts or reports bearing upon John R. Smith and Nolan gang stopping the roundup from working in the Hole-In-The-Wall country. They will have a hard time of it. Neither the CY boys, the Keystone nor the Pugsley outfits are hunting a fight. We are all working men and only want such cattle as belong to our employers and it is an indisputable fact that the Hole-In-The-Wall is a hiding place for thieves, and has been for years. Thousands of dollars worth of cattle have been stolen by these outlaws, brands burned out and their own brands substituted. Their friends then can help them to dispose of the burned cattle. Every year I have gotten back cattle from there that were taken from their mothers and lots of cattle on which the brands were changed. I am going to work that country and have asked the sheriffs of Natrona and Johnson counties to work with us and see that everybody is treated right. The time has come for all honest working men to declare themselves in favor of law and justice. And, if these men want to fight us, when we know we are right, I say fight."

R. M. Divine.

The answer to Divine's open letter, to which no name was signed other than "Revenge Gang," was published immediately. The guantlet was down and the determined cowboys of the roundup never wavered. The story of the Hole-In-The-Wall fight is history, the details of which cannot be published here for lack of space, but Bob Divine and his followers battled the "gang" on July 23, 1897 and didn't come out second best. It practically cleaned up the lawless element. However, for history's sake we publish the reply note herewith:

"Bob Devine you think you have played hell, you have just begun you will get your dose there is men enuff up here to kill you. We are going to get you or lose twelve more men you must stay out of this country if you want to live we are not going to take any chances any more but will get you any way we can we want one hair apiece out of that damed old chin of yours you have give us the worst of it all the way through and you must stay out or die. you had better keep your damed outfit out if you want to keep them. don't stick that damed old head of yours in this country again if you do not want it shot off we are twelve men appointed a purpose to get you if you don't stay out of here. Revenge Gange."

CY Cowboys. From Left to right. 1, Bob Devine; 2, R. John Allen, Present U. S. Marshal; 3, Tom McDonald; 4, Candy Kidd; 5, "Dutch" Devine; 6, Lee Devine; 7, "Sand Creek" Menice; 8, Panther; 9, Bill Bannon; 10, Joe Heagney; 11, Geo. Jones; 12,——; 13, Chas. Heagney; 14, Beckwith

Among those who are pioneer members of the association and still active in its affairs, none had had a more colorful career than had Eugene B. Willson of Niobrara County, breeder of Hereford cattle, and head of the organization operating the famed Runningwater Ranch. With his brother, George Willson, they were stalwarts in the development of the cattle industry of Wyoming, and only in the death of George Willson on June 11, 1931, was the long partnership broken. Eugene Willson is a member of the historical committee of the association and has been helpful in the preparation of this work.

Eugene B. Willson

George Willson

Mr. Willson drifted west from Illinois in 1870 when about 18 years old, intending to play his luck in California, but lacking sufficient funds, wound up in Cheyenne and his first job was with the surveying outfit of Hay & Thomas, then engaged in government surveys. He spent several years at this job which also gave him a taste of fighting Indians and killing big game. In 1872 his brother George followed from Illinois and went to work for the same outfit, remaining at this work until 1877 during which time they had a chance to observe the great possibilities for grazing cattle. Both brothers had a hand in surveying in the Goshen Hole country as well as around Fort Laramie. Off to the north they espied the Runningwater country, otherwise the Niobrara river, and in 1880 they concluded to engage in the cattle business, settling the ranch now occupied by the family. Most of the time they engaged in the sheep business, but always had many horses and some cattle. They joined the association in 1887.

Eugene Willson, now around 80 years old, is still alert and active. His fund of personal experiences would require a volume to record and it is hoped that sometime in the near future there may be opportunity to do so. His ranch activities are now in charge of his youngest son, Frederick, also a member of the executive committee of the association, and to the latter and other sons in the future will devolve the responsibility of maintaining and operating the famous Runningwater Ranch.

A great deal could be written of the interesting career of Frank Canton, of whom we have referred to in previous paragraphs, especially of his Wyoming experiences, of which it is doubtful if any other man living or dead who followed the cattle trails of Wyoming, could lay claim to such a varied and

dangerous career. He was a man who braved many perils and hardships while in the line of duty as a peace officer, and especially while employed in the capacity as detective for the association. His biographer, in relating the story of his life, credits him with having been one of the most picturesque and efficient of the veteran peace officers of the American frontier. For more than fifty years Canton served society as Texas Ranger, United States Deputy Marshal, livestock inspector, sheriff and secret service man. His trail reached from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean, and his colorful life was one of long adventure. There was a hidden past in the life of Canton, over which the curtain has long since been drawn. Canton was not his real name, but that does not matter. His intimates, some of whom still live, were familiar with the circumstances, and it has since developed that his leave taking in Texas under the light of the stars many years ago in his trail northward, was a justifiable circumstance. It is to his credit that his life in the north was an open book and in after years when he drifted to Oklahoma he was made an adjutant general of that state. He died in 1927, one of Oklahoma's highly respected citizens.

Frank Canton

Canton was one of the chief figures in the Johnson County raid, acting as a peace officer, and is said to have acquitted himself with credit. Canton moved to Buffalo in 1880 while still employed by the association, and took up a ranch in the foothills of the Big Horns. He became a popular citizen and the high standing he attained in the community was responsible for his election as sheriff of the county in 1882. During that period the Wells, Fargo treasure was carried by stage-coach from Rock Creek, Wyoming, to Custer City, Montana, a distance of 450 miles through the mountains and often was the target for road agents and outlaws. Canton was a nemisis to the outlaws who feared him.

The killing of Big-Nosed George, leader of the gang operating at that time, put a damper on stage coach robbing in the northwest. Canton, shortly after the death of Big-Nosed George, captured the notorious stage robber, Bill Brown, and his partner on Piney Creek, north of Buffalo. These two outlaws were sent up for life. Teton Jackson, the notorious Jackson's Hole outlaw, who is said to have been a member of John D. Lee's band of destroying angels in Utah, was captured by Canton as he was herding stolen horses across the Big Horns toward the Black Hills. He turned him over to Idaho authorities and at a trial at Blackfoot he was sentenced to a long term at the Boise penitentiary.

One of the veterans of the association who perhaps has done as much as any dozen men in behalf of the livestock industry is John B. Kendrick, senior United States Senator from Wyoming. To review the life of Senator Kendrick or to delve into his many activities in behalf of the industry and the state would be far to large a story to record in these pages. No man in Wyoming is more universally loved or respected, nor none have a greater love for his fellow man than he. In the United States Senate he is regarded as one of the most powerful among the minority party and his counsel and advise is highly respected and even sought for among those of the majority. He is a native of Texas where he received his urge to engage in the cattle business and it was on trail herd that he drifted into Wyoming in the early eighties and has remained ever since as one of its most constructive citizens. As a young man he experienced all of the hardships and trials of a cowboy while working for Charles W. Wulfjen, whose talented daughter he later married. In 1883, with a keen vision of the future of the cattle business, he was not content to remain in the employ of others and struck out for himself, and built up what is known as the ULA ranch in central west Wyoming. Since that period his holdings have been gradually increased until he is classed as one of the leading livestock owners in the west. He has served his state in the upper house of the legislature, been one of its most forceful governors, and now in the United States Senate is ever alert to the interests of the state. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Wyoming Live Stock Association and has served as its president. He likewise has served as president of the American National Live Stock Association. His first activities in the state association was when he was engaged as an assistant foreman of Round Up in 1886, and the next year he became the foreman. He was elected to the executive committee in 1894, and served in this capacity for 17 years. He was elected vice president in 1911 and served as president in 1912 and 1913. He resigned the presidency at the time he was elected governor of the state. He was elected an Honorary Vice President in 1931.

It is of interest to observe that as assistant foreman on the range in 1886, he was the only assistant foreman authorized by the association to sell mavericks. He was also the only cowboy to be voted a membership in the association in its history, though later he became an owner.

It seems fitting also to review briefly the careers of the presidents of the association since its organization. Many of them have passed to The Great Beyond, but their works will live down through the ages. M. V. Boughton, now deceased, who served from 1873 to 1875, was a leading citizen of Cheyenne, and has served as one of its earliest presidents of the city

council before the post for mayor was created. A. H. Swan, now deceased, was president through the years from 1876 to 1881, and was one of the association's most efficient officers. He was the founder of the Swan Land & Cattle company, a company still in existance, with headquarters located at Chugwater. It is one of the largest ranch outfits in the state. N. R. Davis, now deceased, was another Wyoming pioneer stockman, serving the association as president in 1882 and was a member of the executive committee in 1885.

We have previously referred frequently to the activities of Judge Joseph M. Carey, who was connected with the association for a total period of 40 years, and who now has passed to his final reward. He was its president through the years from 1883 to 1888. He was a member of the first executive committee, serving from and including the years between 1879 to 1883. He was a trustee of the association for the period 1889-1923. During the six-year period that he was off the board he was United States Senator, 1883-1889. Judge Carey had received the presidential appointment as attorney general of the Territory of Wyoming upon its creation.

In 1889 Colonel A. T. Babbitt, was elected president of the association but died while in office. He had come to Wyoming as United States Marshal. John Clay, Jr., who is still active in the livestock industry, and of whom we have devoted much space, was the president of the association through the years from 1890 to 1895. He was first elected a member of the executive committee in 1889. He was elected an honorary vice president in 1931. A total of 43 years of active service in association affairs was William C. Irvine who served fifteen years as president, the longest period in which that office was filled by any person. His term was through the years from 1896 to 1911. Like John Clay he was most active in the organization of the National Cattle Growers Association. The records show that his first activity was as Round Up foreman in 1881. He was prominent politically and served as a state senator and also State Treasurer.

Succeeding Senator Kendrick as president of the association, was Robert D. Carey, son of the late Judge Joseph M. Carey, occupying that post four years from 1914 to 1917. He served on the executive committee 1906-1907, and 1918-1930, and also served as vice president 1908-1913. Following in the footsteps of his father, his career has been as brilliantly active and with credit to his name and the State of Wyoming. He has been governor of the state and now is its junior United States Senator. He is actively engaged in the cattle business, operating the same outfit established years ago by his father. Senator Carey is a national figure and stands high in the councils of the present national administration. He previously

served on President Coolidge's Agricultural Commission. Last year Senator Carey was elected an Honorary Vice President of the Association.

James C. Shaw, who came to Wyoming from Texas with the trail herds was president of the association during 1918 and 1919 and still takes a keen interest in its affairs. He was a Round Up foreman in 1882, was on the executive committee 1908-1913, a vice president 1914-1917, and a trustee 1925-1930. At one time he served in the state legislature. Last year he was made an honorary vice president of the association. J. C, Underwood, one of the best known livestock men in the state whose service to the industry both while in the state legislature and as a private citizen has been of inestimable value. He was president in 1920, having served on the executive committee 1917-1919. He was elected an honorary vice president last year.

For nine years John L. Jordan, one of the staunch citizens of the state, for many years a bulwark of strength in the livestock industry, was president through the years 1921-1929. He was vice president in 1930 and placed on the executive committee last year as well as being made an honorary vice president. It was through his untiring energy and during his administration that the old system of maintaining the organization under membership dues and per head assessment on cattle owned by members was discontinued. Then the association was recognized by the government under the Packers and Stock Yards administration enabling the association to be registered as a marketing agency at the various live stock markets whereby a brand inspection charge of ten cents per head was authorized under the tariffs filed. This afforded greater protection to all cattlemen of Wyoming and equalized the cost of service.

J. Elmer Brock, present head of the association, took up the reins in 1930 and since that time has been one of the most earnest and energetic officials the association has known in many years. One of the chief outstanding achievements of his administration has been in arousing a public conciousness in the growing tax burdens, not alone upon the live stock industry, but as affecting all industries of the state as well as individuals. As a result of his untiring work in this connection the state was aroused to such a pitch that a statewide tax league has been formed, wholly divorced from the affairs of the stock association, and already its beneficial effects are being felt. Mr. Brock came direct from the range to the presidency, and even at the cost of his large personal land and cattle interests in Johnson County, has made a record of which he can be proud.

There have been but eight secretaries in the life of the association. Judge W. L. Kuykendall, of whom we have written in previous paragraphs, served three years from 1873 to 1875. We also have reviewed somewhat the activities of Thomas Sturgis, who served as secretary for the next twelve years up to and including 1887. His services were indeed distinctive, as the records of the association disclose. He afterwards became a prominent figure in the city administration of New York City as its police commissioner. The next three years the post was occupied by Thomas B. Adams of Cheyenne. He was very active in that capacity and while a member of the legislature was prominent in the enactment of the Maverick law. Adams was succeeded in 1891 by H. B. Ijams who occupied the post until 1896.

Miss Alice Smith holds an enviable record of service with the association. She had served a total of 32 years, during which time she was 26 years the secretary of the association. There is no woman in Wyoming who is more familiar with the details of the cattle industry than is Miss Smith. She first entered the executive offices in 1889 and was elected secretary in 1896, retiring in 1921. In recognition of her long and faithful service the association presented her with a substantial cash bonus, and in 1931 she was elected to honorary life membership in the association, the first person to have been so honored by the organization.

Dr. B. F. Davis, who succeeded Miss Smith, established a record of exceptional merit in livestock sanitary work in Wyoming and as state veterinarian, his work especially in connection with tuberculin research and prevention of that disease was outstanding. He resigned the secretaryship of the association to go with the Colorado Stockgrowers association. Miss Minnie Haas, who comes from a pioneer Wyoming family, having received training as an assistant to Miss Smith, succeeded Dr. Davis as secretary and remained at her post through the years following doing valuable and constructive work for the association, retiring in 1931.

The present secretary, Russell Thorp, is a pioneer resident of the state and is probably as well informed on the ramifications of the cattle industry, due to a lifetime in the Wyoming cow country, as anyone in the state. His late father operated the Cheyenne-Deadwood stage line in the early days with headquarters at Rawhide Buttes. Mr. Thorp was first elected to membership in the association in 1902 and served on the executive committee in 1927. He became field secretary in 1930 and was elected secretary and chief inspector in 1931, and still occupies that important post. Mr. Thorp, during the past year has been an able lieutenant of President Brock in working out

the details for the formation of county tax leagues which has resulted in a statewide tax association.

As we go to press, the association directors voted to change the office of the chief inspector from Omaha to Cheyenne where it may be under closer and more economic supervision of Mr. Thorp as chief inspector. It will likewise be possible for a closer contact with Wyoming live stock owners.

C. L. Talbot

In addition to Mr. Brock, as president of the association, other officers include D. R. Whitaker, vice president, who has served on the executive committee of the association from 1901 to 1930 inclusive, was chairman of the executive committee in 1930, and vice president in 1932.

Charles D. Carey of Cheyenne, like his capable brother, Robert D. Carey, has grown up in the livestock business, and though of retiring disposition, he has wielded a strong influence in the affairs of the association as well as in other quarters. He was elected on the executive committee in 1921 and has been a member continuously since, being made its chairman in 1931. He is president of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and vice president of the American National.

George Mitchell, who became a member of the association in 1882, served on the board of trustees 1908-1924, and was elected treasurer in 1925, resigning in June 1932, and was succeeded by M. W. Cushing of Saratoga.

It seems appropriate to record here that those live stock inspectors who have served the association the longest are C. L. Talbot, who in 1885 was appointed a range inspector. Later he was transferred to the Minnesota Transfer. He retired in 1931 as chief inspector at Omaha, after 46 years active duty. In 1932 he was elected an Honorary Life Member of the association in recognition of his many years of faithful service, the second person to have this honor conferred upon him. Frank Brainard served the association 43 years. In May, 1884 he was made an inspector in Uinta County, later transferred to Pacific Junction, Iowa, and retired in 1927 as inspector at Chicago.

Frank Brainard

We have previously referred to the many men in the industry who reached prominence in various walks of life. There still remain many of those men in active life. Among some of the old timers who are still living whose names will readily be

recognized among pioneer cowmen, are Charles Coffee, now a banker at Chadron, Nebraska; Former Governor B. B. Brooks, of Casper; Henry G. Weare, a banker at Spearfish, South Dakota; Charles A. Guernsey; Edward T. David, in the early days, manager of J. M. Carey & Brother; John Clay, F. W. Lafrentz, chairman of the board of American Surety Company of New York, who had been with the Swan Company; Edmund Seymour, Wall Street banker, early day cowman in northeastern Wyoming.

Wm. F. Cody
"Buffalo Bill"

Among those who have passed on to a greater reward are John Hunton, Colin Hunter, Sir Horace Plunkett, Bartlett Richards, Count Creighton of Omaha, who built the first telegraph line west. George Baxter, Territorial Governor. Francis E. Warren, United States Senator. H. A. Blair, late Chicago traction magnate. A. R. Converse, banker and father of Converse County. Luke Voorhees, W. C. Lane, R. S. Van Tassell, E. W. Whitcomb, W. F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody, H. B. Kelley, Major N. R. Wolcott, G. A. Draper, Jeff Carr, Governor Hale, John C. Coble, John A. McShane, A. H. Reel and Henry G. Hay, who served as treasurer of the association for fourteen years, only to resign to accept the post of assistant treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation.

There is yet a vast volume of material available to extent this review to greater lengths, but at the cost of slighting many of its important activities, this monograph is brought to a conclusion and it is the hope that in some small measure we have given our readers something worthwhile relating to an industry however great its vicissitudes have been in the past sixty years will continue to grow to still greater importance and bring profit to those engaged in the growing of live stock and reflect its verile influence on the progress of our State and Nation.

PIONEERS WHO CAME TO WYOMING IN THE '50s

E. W. Whitcomb

Luke Voorhees

The Dutch Oven

You mind that old oven so greasy and black,
That we hauled in a wagon or put in a pack?
The biscuits she baked wasn't bad by no means,
And she had the world cheated fur cookin' up beans.
If the oven was there you could allus git by,
You could bake, you could boil, you could stew, you could fry.

When the fire was built she was throwed into heat,
While they peeled the potatoes and cut down the meat.
Then the cook put some fire down into a hole,
Next, he set in the oven and put on some coal.
I'll allus remember the way the cook did,
When he took the old "Goncho" and lifted the lid.

He really was graceful at doin' that trick,
The old greasy sackers, they just used a stick.
Boy, howdy! We all made a gen'l attack
If the hoss with the Dutch oven scattered his pack.
You mind how you lifted your hoss to a lope
And built a big loop in the end of your rope.

You bet them old waddies knew what to expect.
No biscuits no more if the oven got wrecked.
We didn't know much about prayin' or lovin'
But I reckon we worshipped that greasy old oven,
And the old cowboy smiles when his memory drifts back,
To the old oven that rode in the wagon or pack.

—Anon.

OUR INSPECTORS 1932

JOHN EGAN
Chicago, Ill.

EARL CARPENTER
Denver, Colo.

TOM TAIT
St. Joseph, Mo.

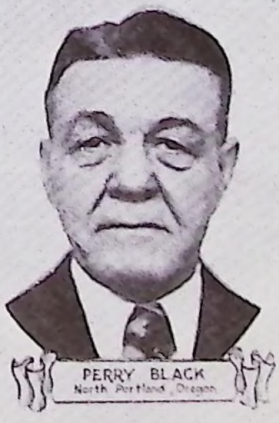
W.W. McVICKER
Captain S.S. Salt Lake

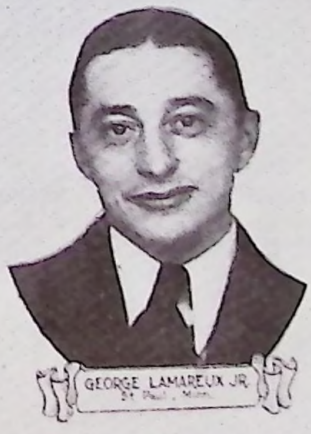
R.A. BACON
Sioux City, Iowa

H.R. ROBINSON
Chief Inspector
Omaha, Nebr.

FRED EUBANK
Kansas City, Mo.

MYRNA AGEE
Cheyenne Office


PERRY BLACK
North Portland, Oregon


GEORGE LAMAREUX JR.
St. Paul, Minn.

WALT HARRISON
Grand Island, Nebr.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WYOMING STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION

1873-75—M. V. Boughton, president; W. L. Kuykendall, secretary; A. H. Reel, treasurer.

1876-78—A. H. Swan, president; G. A. Searight, vice president; Thos. Sturgis, secretary, A. H. Reel, treasurer.

1879-81—A. H. Swan, president; G. A. Searight, vice president; Thos. Sturgis, secretary; A. H. Reel, treasurer. First executive committee, 1879-1880—M. Goldschmidt, J. M. Carey, Thos. Sturgis, E. Nagle. Second executive committee, 1881—J. M. Carey, Thos. Sturgis, N. R. Davis, A. H. Swan, G. A. Searight, E. B. Bronson, T. L. Lawrence, Geo. Harper, H. G. Balch, J. M. Adams, D. Sheedy.

1882—N. R. Davis, president; A. Gilchrist, vice president; A. H. Reel, treasurer, Thos. Sturgis, secretary. Executive committee—Thos. Sturgis, A. H. Gilchrist, N. R. Davis, J. M. Carey, J. W. Snyder, W. C. Irvine, Thos. Lawrence, David Hunter, John M. Adams, D. Sheedy, W. H. Hackney, John H. Conrad, Robert Marsh, Chas. D. Motley, A. C. Beckwith, Jesse Knight, P. L. Smith, C. E. Blydenburgh.

1883—J. M. Carey, president; Andrew Gilchrist, vice president; Thos. Sturgis, secretary; A. H. Reel, treasurer. Executive committee—J. W. Snyder, W. C. Irvine, H. E. Teschemacher, David Hunter, W. H. Packer, John M. Adams, D. Sheedy, Col. J. H. Pratt, H. A. Blair, Robert Marsh, Chas. D. Motley, A. C. Beckwith, Jesse Knight, Frank Earnest, James P. Rankin.

1884—J. M. Carey, president; Andrew Gilchrist, vice president; Thos. Sturgis, secretary; A. H. Reel, treasurer. Executive Committee—W. C. Irvine, A. H. Swan, D. C. Bacon, Frank Earnest, Wm. O'Donnell, A. C. Beckwith, J. H. Pratt, A. T. Babbitt, W. H. Parker, D. Sheedy, John Pratt, Jos. Scott, H. E. Teschmacher, D. B. Dole, D. H. Andrews, R. B. Connor, Geo, W. Baxter, Jesse Knight, H. A. Blair, David Hunter, John H. Adams, W. E. Waite, Dorr Clark.

1885—J. M. Carey, president; John A. McShane, vice presdient; Thos. Sturgis, secretary; A. H. Reel, treasurer. Executive committee—W. C. Irvine, H. E. Teschmacher, A. H. Swan, A. Gilchrist, N. R. Davis, D. B. Dole, D. C. Bacon, D. H. Andrews, W. F. Swan, R. B. Connor, T. Kinney, Geo. W. Baxter, Otto Franc, A. C. Beckwith, Jesse Knight, J. H. Pratt, T. W. Peters, A. T. Babbitt, Abner Luman, R. H. Van Tassell, W. H. Parker, John M. Adams, D. Sheedy, W. E. Waite, John Bratt, Door Clark, Jos. Scott.

1886—J. M. Carey, president; John A. McShane, vice president; Thos. Sturgis, secretary; Thos. B. Adams, assistant secretary; A. H. Reel, treasurer. Executive committee—W. C. Irvine, H. E. Teschmacher, A. H. Swan, A. Gilchrist, G. W. Baxter, R. S. Van Tassell, F. E. Addoms, D. B. Dole, W. S. Weaver, Wm. Guthrie, D. H. Andrews, O. C. Waid, R. B. Connor, T. Kinney, R. H. Hall, Otto Franc, A. C. Beckwith, Harvey Booth, W. J. Clark, T. W. Peters, A. T. Babbitt, Chas. C. Weir, Jos. Scott, Bartlett Richards, James M. Woods, Wm. Hecht.

1887—J. M. Carey, president; A. T. Babbitt, vice president; Thos. Sturgis, secretary; Thos. B. Adams, assistant secretary; A. H. Reel, treasurer. Trustees—Thos. Swan, H. G. Hay, Robt. Marsh, E. W. Whitcomb, C. Ferris, R. A. Torrey, S. A. Guthrie, E. Nagle, A. V. Quinn. Executive committee—W. C. Irvine, H. E. Teschmacher, A. H. Swan, J. W. Hammond, G. W. Baxter, R. S. Van Tassell, R. F. Glover, E. S. R. Boughton, W. S. Weaver, M. Groshon, W. J. Clark, E. W. Whitcomb, Jos. Scott, James M. Wood, Wm. E. Guthrie, D. H. Andrews, P. L. Smith, R. B. Connor, R. H. Hall, Otto Franc, Andrew Haas, T. Kinney, A. C. Beckwith, T. W. Peters, Charles G. Weir, Bartlett Richards, W. H. Forrest.

1888—J. M. Carey, president; A. T. Babbitt, vice president; Thos. B. Adams, secretary; A. H. Reel, treasurer. (Trustees and executive committee the same as in 1887).

1889—Col. A. T. Babbitt, president; Geo. W. Baxter, vice president; Thos. B. Adams, secretary; A. H. Reel, treasurer. Trustees—J. M. Carey, A. V. Quinn, R. A. Torrey, J. H. D. Willan, G. W. Sampson, E. W. Whitcomb, H. G. Hay, T. B. Hicks, Wm. Sturgis, Jr. Executive committee—H. E. Teschmacher, G. B. Goodell, N. R. Boswell, W. C. Irvine, W. E. Guthrie, Tom Sun, Abner Luman, Tim Kinney, A. C. Beckwith, John David, R. A. Torrey, W. J. Clark, W. B. Clark, C. Ferris, J. W. Hammond, E. S. R. Boughton, J. H. D. Willan, Frank Wolcott, Frank Earnest, A. J. Bothwell, W. H. Mellor, Harvey Booth, A. V. Quinn, John Clay, Jr., W. H. Murphy, H. H. Robinson, Geo. Bissell.

1890—John Clay, Jr., president; Geo. W. Baxter, vice president; Thos. B. Adams, secretary. (Trustees and executive committee the same as in 1889).

1891-93—John Clay Jr., president; Geo. W. Baxter, vice presdient; H. B. Ijams, secretary; M. M. Mason, assistant secretary; Henry G. Hay, treasurer; Alice Smith, clerk. (Trustees and executive committee the same as in 1890).

1894—John Clay, Jr., president; Geo. W. Baxter, vice president; H. B. Ijams, secretary; H. G. Hay, treasurer. Trustees—J. M. Carey, H. A. Hoffman, A. V. Quinn, Ora Haley, E. W. Whitcomb, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Bartlett Richards, T. B. Hord, T. B. Hicks. Executive committee—Chas. Hecht, E. S. R. Boughton, J. W. Connor, J. B. Hunter Jr., A. J. Bothwell, Ora Haley, W. C. Irvine, F. E. Wolcott, W. E. Guthrie, E. W. Whitcomb, R. M. Allen, Geo. P. Bissell, R. H. Hall, H. H. Robinson, D. R. Tisdale, J. W. Hammond, B. F. Glover, J. H. Pratt, John B. Kendrick, Tim Kinney, Ed T. David, Tom Sun, John H. Durbin, J. C. Spencer, John Thomas, A. H. Reel, Harvey Booth, A. V. Quinn.

1895—John Clay, Jr., president; Geo. W. Baxter, vice president; H. B. Ijams, secretary; H. G. Hay, treasurer. Trustees—J. M. Carey, F. E. Wolcott, A. C. Beckwith, Ora Haley, E. W. Whitcomb, Wm. Sturgis, Bartlett Richards, T. B. Hord, T. B. Hicks. Executive committee—John Whittaker, Jr., Daniel C. Bacon, J. W. Connor, J. B. Hunter, Jr., A. J. Bothwell, Ora Haley, W. C. Irvine, F. E. Wolcott, W. E. Guthrie, E. W. Whitcomb, R. M. Allen, A. P. Hanson, W. P. Noble, J. K. Moore, E. Amoretti, H. H. Robinson, D. R. Tisdale, J. W. Hammond, Chas. Hecht, H. B. Kelly, J. H. Pratt, John B. Kendrick, Abner Luman, P. Barrett, Ed. T. David, Tom Sun, B. Richards, G. A. Keeline, Geo. East, A. H. Reel, A. C. Beckwith, E. S. Crocker.

1896-1900—W. C. Irvine, president; E. W. Whitcomb, vice president; H. G. Hay, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. (Trustees and Executive committee the same as in 1895).

1901—W. C. Irvine, president; Alex Bowie, vice president; H. B. Hay, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, Ora Haley, Colin Hunter, Wm. Booker, E. W. Whitcomb, C. F. Miller, Wm. Sturgis, Alex Bowie, C. A. Badgette. Executive committee—J. C. Coble, F. O. Harrison, D. C. Bacon, C. W. Burdick, A. J. Bothwell, Ora Haley, Wm. Booker, P. O. Brewster, A. A. Spaugh, E. B. Armstrong, W. P. Ricketts, R. M. Allen, W. P. Noble, J. K. Moore, E. Amoretti, F. G. S. Hesse, D. R. Tisdale, Donald McDonald, Colin Hunter, D. R. Whitaker, J. H. Pratt, John B. Kendrick, A. Luman, C. A. Badgette, Geo. A. Keeline, W. H. Kilpatrick, J. M. Carey, Tom Sun, R. M. Friend, A. W. Smith, James Michelson, Geo. B. McClellan.

1902—W. C. Irvine, president; Alex Bowie, vice president; H. B. Hay, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, Ora Haley, Colin Hunter, Wm. Booker, E. W. Whitcomb, C. F. Miller, Wm. Sturgis, Alex Bowie, C. A. Badgette. Executive committee—J. C. Coble, Alex Winkler, C. W. Burdick, Ora Haley, Wm. Booker, A. A. Spaugh,

E. B. Armstrong, W. P. Ricketts, Jas. M. Graham, Geo. B. West, E. Amoretti, F. G. S. Hesse, D. R. Tisdale, D. R. Whitaker, Colin Hunter, Donald McDonald, John B. Kendrick, J. H. Pratt, A. Luman, C. A. Badgette, Geo. A. Keeline, J. M. Carey, Tom Sun, P. J. Quealey, R. M. Friend, A. W. Smith, W. F. Cody, Geo. B. McClellan.

1903—W. C. Irvine, president; Alex Bowie, vice president; H. B. Hay, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, Ora Haley, Colin Hunter, Wm. Booker, E. W. Whitcomb, C. F. Miller, Wm. Sturgis, Alex Bowie, C. A. Badgette. Executive committee—J. C. Coble, H. J. Windsor, A. J. Winkler, Jr., Geo. B. McClellan, W. F. Cody, C. W. Burdick, H. A. Chapman, Ora Haley, Wm. Booker, W. L. Tillottson, A. A. Spaugh, E. B. Armstrong, W. P. Ricketts, Geo. H. Amos, Jas. M. Graham, Geo. B. West, E. Amoretti, F. G. S. Hesse, H. W. Davis, D. R. Tisdale, Donald McDonald, Colin Hunter, D. R. Whitaker, J. M. Carey, Tom Sun, E. P. Schoonmaker, W. C. Irvine, Willis Spear, John B. Kendrick, A. Luman, R. M. Friend, A. W. Smith, P. J. Quealy, C. A. Badgette, Geo. A. Keeline, J. O. Chambers.

1904—W. C. Irvine, president; Alex Bowie, vice president, J. D. Freeborn, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, Ora Haley, Wm. Booker, Colin Hunter, E. W. Whitcomb, R. M. Friend, C. F. Miller, Geo. Prentice, Alex Bowie. Executive committee—J. C. Coble, H. J. Windsor, A. J. Winkler, Jr., Geo. B. McClellan, H. P. Rothwell, Jay L. Torrey, C. W. Burdick, H. A. Chapman, Ora Haley, Wm. Booker, J. O. Chambers, A. A. Spaugh, E. B. Armstrong, W. P. Ricketts, Geo. H. Amos, Jas. M. Graham, Geo. B. West, J. K. Moore, Jr., F. G. S. Hesse, H. W. Davis, D. R. Tisdale, Donald McDonald, Colin Hunter, D. R. Whitaker, J. M. Carey, Tom Sun, E. P. Schoonmaker, W. C. Irvine, Willis Spear, John B. Kendrick, A. Luman, R. M. Friend, A. W. Smith, P. J. Quealy, W. M. Baird, Geo. A. Keeline, E. W. Whitcomb.

1905—W. C. Irvine, president; Alex Bowie, vice president; J. D. Freeborn, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, Ora Haley, Wm. Booker, Colin Hunter, E. W. Whitcomb, A. A. Spaugh, C. F. Miller, George Prentice, Alex Bowie, Executive committee—John McGill, H. J. Windsor, A. J. Winkler, Jr., Geo. B. McClellan, H. P. Rothwell, Jay L. Torrey, Wm. Booker, J. O. Chambers, A. A. Spaugh, E. B. Armstrong, W. P. Ricketts, Geo. H. Amos, Jas. M. Graham, Geo. West, J. K. Moore, Jr., C. W. Burdick, H. A. Chapman, Ora Haley, F. G. S. Hesse, H. W. Davis, D. R. Tisdale, Donald McDonald, Colin Hunter, D. R. Whitaker, J. M. Carey, Tom Sun, E. P. Schoonmaker, W. C. Irvine, Willis Spear, John B. Kendrick, A. Luman, A. W. Smith, P. J. Quealy, Frank D. Ball, W. M. Baird, Geo. A. Keeline, E. W. Whitcomb.

1906—W. C. Irvine, president; Alex Bowie, vice president; J. D. Freeborn, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, Ora Haley, Wm. Booker, Colin Hunter, E. W. Whitcomb, A. A. Spaugh, R. S. Van Tassell, George Prentice, Alex Bowie. Executive committee—John McGill, H. J. Windsor, Ora Haley, Geo. B. McClellan H. P. Rothwell, R. A. Torrey, C. W. Burdick, H. A. Chapman, Wm. H. Weaver, Wm. Booker, R. D. Carey, A. A. Spaugh, E. B. Armstrong, W. P. Ricketts, Geo. H. Amos, J. L. McIntosh, E. C. Major, J. K. Moore, Jr., F. G. S. Hesse, H. W. Davis, D. R. Tisdale, Donald McDonald, Colin Hunter, D. R. Whitaker, J. M. Carey, Tom Sun, Wm. Madden, W. C. Irvine, Willis Spear, John B. Kendrick, A. Luman, A. W. Smith, P. J. Quealy, Frank D. Ball, W. M. Baird, Geo. A. Keeline, E. W. Whitcomb.

1907—(Officers, trustees and executive committee the same as in 1906).

1908—Wm. C. Irvine, president; Robert D. Carey, vice president; J. D. Freeborn, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, Ora Haley, Wm. Booker, Colin Hunter, E. W. Whitcomb, Geo. Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker, Wm. Dawson. Executive committee—John Innes, Ora Haley, John Pierce, Geo. B. McClellan, H.

P. Rothwell, R. A. Torrey, H. A. Chapman, W. H. Weaver, John Mahoney, Wm. Booker, J. C. Shaw, Geo. H. Voorhees, E. B. Armstrong, W. P. Ricketts, Geo. H. Amos, J. K. Moore, Jr., J. L. McIntosh, C. P. Sheehan, F. G. S. Hesse, H. W. Davis, W. C. Copps, Donald McDonald, Colin Hunter, D. R. Whitaker, J. M. Carey, Tom Sun, Wm. Madden, W. M. Spear, John B. Kendrick, Wm. Moncrieffe, A. Luman, A. W. Smith, T. O. Beck, Frank D. Ball, W. M. Baird, Geo. A. Keeline, E. W. Whitcomb.

1909-10—Wm. C. Irvine, president; Robert D. Carey, vice president; J. D. Freeborn, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, Ora Haley, Wm. Booker, Colin Hunter, E. W. Whitcomb, George Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker, Wm. Dawson. Executive committee—John Innes, Ora Haley, John Pierce, Geo. B. McClellan, H. P. Rothwell, J. L. Torrey, H. A. Chapman, W. H. Weaver, John Mahoney, Wm. Booker, James, C. Shaw, Geo. H. Voorhees, E. B. Armstrong, W. P. Ricketts, A. W. Storm, J. K. Moore, Jr., J. L. McIntosh, C. P. Sheehan. F. G. S. Hesse, H. W. Davis, C. N. Walters, Donald McDonald, Colin Hunter, D. R. Whitaker, J. M. Carey, Tom Sun, Wm. Madden, W. M. Spear, Wm. Moncreiffe, John B. Kendrick, Wm. H. Gottsche, Abner Luman, Peter G. Wall, A. W. Smith, Frank D. Ball, T. O. Beck, W. M. Baird, Geo. H. Amos, E. W. Whitcomb.

1911—Wm. C. Irvine, president; John B. Kendrick, vice president; J. D. Freeborn, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, John Innes, Wm. Booker, Colin Hunter, E. W. Whitcomb, George Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker, Wm. Dawson. Executive committee—John Innes, John Pierce, Geo. B. McClellan, A. R. Reader, Wm. Booker, J. C. Shaw, W. P. Ricketts, H. H. Bush, D. J. Sheehan, Sam Johnson, F. G. S. Hesse, C. N. Walters, Donald McDonald, D. R. Whitaker, J. M. Carey, O. C. Engelking, W. M. Spear, John B. Kendrick, W. H. Gottsche, Peter G. Wall, A. W. Smith, T. O. Beck, E. W. Whitcomb, H. W. Keeline.

1912-13—John B. Kendrick, president; Robert D. Carey, vice president; Wm. C. Irvine, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, John Innes, Wm. Booker, Colin Hunter, E. W. Whitcomb, George Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker. Executive committee—John Innes, John Pierce, W. E. Taylor, S. Skovgard, W. H. Weaver, A. R. Reader, Wm. Booker, J. C. Shaw, L. H. Robinson, H. H. Bush, W. P. Ricketts, John Osborne, D. J. Sheehan, Sam Johnson, B. F. Yoder, Ed. L. Patrick, Joe Henry, C. W. Anderson, F. G. S. Hesse, Donald McDonald, D. R. Whitaker, A. W. Smith, T. O. Beck, J. M. Carey, O. C. Engelking, Thos. Bell, Geo. H. Voorhees, A. J. Martin, T. A. Shaw, E. M. Yates, W. M. Spear, E. L. Dana, W. H. Gottsche, Peter G. Wall, J. L. Baird, C. B. Sheldon, Geo. B. McClellan, F. S. Brower.

1914—Robert D. Carey, president; J. C. Shaw, vice president; W. C. Irvine, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. (Trustees and executive committee the same as in 1913).

1915-17—Robert D. Carey, president; James C. Shaw, vice president; W. C. Irvine, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, John Innes, Wm. Booker, Colin Hunter, E. W. Whitcomb, George Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker. Executive committee—John Innes, John Pierce, W. E. Taylor, S. Skovgard, W. H. Weaver, A. R. Reader, Wm. Booker, B. J. Erwin, L. H. Robinson, H. H. Bush, W. P. Ricketts, H. W. Keeline, Jas. M. Graham, J. A. Delfelder, A. J. Martin, W. M. Spear, E. L. Dana, B. F. Yoder, Ed. L. Patrick, Joe Henry, C. W. Anderson, F. G. S. Hesse, C. N. Walters, D. R. Whitaker, J. C. Underwood, T. O. Beck, Luke Voorhees, J. M. Carey, John Engelking, Thos. Bell, M. W. Jones, T. A. Shaw, E. M. Yates, W. H. Gottsche, John Hay, J. L. Baird, C. B. Sheldon, Geo. B. McClellan, J. C. Frison.

1918-19—James C. Shaw, president; J. C. Underwood, vice president; W. C. Irvine, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, John Innes, Wm. Booker, W. M. Spear, H. A. Andrews, George

Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker. Executive committee—John Innes, R. H. Homer, W. E. Taylor, S. Skovgard, W. H. Weaver, A. R. Reader, Wm. Booker, R. D. Carey, L. H. Robinson, H. H. Bush, W. P. Ricketts, H. W. Keeline, Jas. M. Graham, J. A. Delfelder, B. F. Yoder, R. A. Walker, Joe Henry, C. W. Anderson, F. G. S. Hesse, C. N. Walters, D. R. Whitaker, C. B. Irwin, T. O. Beck, P. W. Jenkins, C. D. Carey, Jas. B. Grieve, Thos. Bell, R. V. Pfister, D. E. Hollister, E. V. Robertson, T. A. Shaw, E. M. Yates, A. F. Yonkee, W. M. Spear, E. L. Dana, W. H. Gottsche, John Hay, J. L. Baird, C. B. Sheldon, G. B. McClellan, J. C. Frison.

1920—J. C. Underwood, president; T. D. O'Neil, vice president; W. C. Irvine, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, John Innes, Wm. Booker, H. A. Andrews, W. M. Spear, George Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker. Executive committee—John Innes, R. H. Homer, W. E. Taylor, S. Skovgard, W. H. Weaver, A. R. Reader, Wm. Booker, R. D. Carey, L. H. Robinson, Arthur Jayne W. P. Ricketts, L. J. Johnson, Jas. M. Graham, J. A. Delfelder, B. F. Yoder, R. A. Walker, Joe Henry, C. W. Anderson, F. G. S. Hesse, C. N. Walters, D. R. Whitaker, C. B. Irwin, T. O. Beck, P. W. Jenkins, C. D. Carey, James B. Grieve, Thos. Bell, R. V. Phister, D. E. Hollister, E. V. Robertson, T. A. Shaw, E. M. Yates, W. M. Spear, A. J. Yonkee, W. H. Gottsche, John W. Hay, Chas. Carlson, E. T. Turner, G. B. McClellan, J. C. Frison.

1921—John L. Jordan, president; John E. Patrick, vice president; W. C. Irvine, treasurer; Alice Smith, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, John Innes, Wm. Booker, Thomas Hunter, W. M. Spear, George Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker. Executive committee—John Innes, R. H. Homer, W. E. Taylor, S. Skovgard, W. H. Weaver, A. R. Reader, Wm. Booker, R. D. Carey, W. W. Driskill, Roy Widner, W. P. Ricketts, L. F. Johnston, Jas. M. Graham, P. W. Jenkins, B. F. Yoder, Granville Tinnin, Joe Henry, C. W. Anderson, F. G. S. Hesse, C. N. Walters, D. R. Whitaker, Harry Farthing, Frank D. Ball, James W. Chrisman, C. D. Carey, James B. Grieve, Thomas Bell, R. V. Phister, D. E. Hollister, E. V. Robertson, T. A. Shaw, E. M. Yates, A. T. Yonkee, P. T. Spear, W. H. Gottsche, John W. Hay, Charles Carlson, E. T. Turner, G. B. McClellan, J. C. Frison.

1922—John L. Jordan, president; John E. Patrick, vice president; W. C. Irvine, treasurer; B. F. Davis, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, John Innes, Wm. Booker, Thomas Hunter, W. M. Spear, George Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker. Executive committee—John Innes, R. H. Homer, W. E. Taylor, S. Skovgard, W. H. Weaver, A. R. Reader, Wm. Booker, R. D. Carey, W. W. Driskill, Roy Widner, W. P. Ricketts, L. F. Johnson, Jas. M. Graham, P. W. Jenkins, B. F. Yoder, Granville Tinnin, Joe Henry, C. W. Anderson, F. G. S. Hesse, C. N. Walters, D. R. Whitaker, Harry Farthing, Frank D. Ball, James W. Chrisman, C. B. Carey, James B. Grieve, A. A. Spaugh, R. V. Pfister, T. W. Shaw, E. M. Yates.

1923—John L. Jordan, president; John E. Patrick, vice president; W. C. Irvine, treasurer; B. F. Davis, secretary. Trustees—J. M. Carey, John Innes, Wm. Booker, Thomas Hunter, W. M. Spear, George Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker. Executive committee—John Innes, R. H. Homer, W. E. Taylor, S. Skovgard, W. H. Weaver, A. R. Reader, Wm. Booker, R. D. Carey, W. W. Driskill, Roy Widner, W. P. Ricketts, L. F. Johnson, Jas. M. Graham, P. W. Jenkins, B. F. Yoder, Granville Tinnin, Joe Henry, C. W. Anderson, F. G. S. Hesse, C. N. Walters, D. R. Whitaker, Harry Farthing, Frank D. Ball, James W. Chrisman, C. B. Carey, James B. Grieve, A. A. Spaugh, R. V. Pfister, T. W. Shaw, E. M. Yates, D. E. Hollister, E. V. Robertson.

1924—John L. Jordan, president; George Mitchell, vice president; W. C. Irvine, treasurer; Minnie Haas, acting secretary. Trustees—John B. Kendrick, John Innes, Wm. Booker, Thomas Hunter, W. M.

Spear, George Mitchell, R. S. Van Tassell, John Whitaker. Executive committee—John Innes, R. H. Homer, W. E. Taylor, W. R. Coe, W. H. Weaver, A. R. Reader, Wm. Booker, R. D. Carey, W. W. Driskill, Roy Widner, W. P. Ricketts, L. F. Johnston, Jas. M. Graham, P. W. Jenkins, B. F. Yoder, Granville Tinnin, Joe Henry, C. W. Anderson, F. G. S. Hesse, C. N. Walters, D. R. Whitaker, Harry Farthing, Frank D. Ball, James W. Chrisman, C. D. Carey, James B. Grieve, A. A. Spaugh, R. V. Pfister, D. E. Hollister, E. V. Robertson, T. A. Shaw, E. M. Yates, A. T. Yonkee, P. T. Spear, W. H. Gottsche, John W. Hay, Chas. Carlson, John Sedwick, Geo. B. McClellan, J. C. Frison.

1925—John L. Jordan, president; William Booker, vice president; George Mitchell, treasurer; Minnie Haas, acting secretary; Trustees—John B. Kendrick, John Innes, Wm. Booker, Thomas Hunter, W. M. Spear, R. S. Van Tassell, Fred Warren, J. C. Shaw. Executive committee—John Innes, Fred W. Geddes, Arthur Flitner, E. C. Howe, William Daley, H. D. Blydenburgh, R. D. Carey, Wm. Booker, W. W. Driskill, George D. Carr, L. F. Johnston, H. J. Chassell, P. W. Jenkins, Jas. M. Graham, B. F. Yoder, F. E. Jones, H. P. Rothwell, C. W. Anderson, F. G. S. Hesse, C. N. Walters, D. R. Whitaker, Harry Farthing, T. D. O'Neil, James W. Chrisman, B. B. Brooks, C. D. Carey, A. A. Spaugh, Jess Boner, B. C. Holman, C. J. Rhoads, T. A. Shaw, F. S. Mitchell, E. M. Weltner, P. T. Spear, Abner Luman, W. J. Shanley, W. H. Gottsche, R. V. Wellington, Lee I. Lucas, R. Seaton, W. D. McKeon, Fred T. Sweet, Charles, E. Orchard, J. C. Frison.

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1881—William Hackney, William Ashby, Chris Streaks, Forest Hall, W. C. Irvine, W. E. Guthrie, W. P. Hall, Rufas Rhodes, A. J. Robertson, Major Wyatt, Hugh Jackson, F. A. Burton, Jack Martin, D. C. Bacon, Alton Seitz, N. T. Haynes, D. H. Clark.

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1884—Jules Lamoureaux, R. H. Hall, J. Preston, William Booker, E. M. Tucker, Thomas McShane, Alex Cox, M. Ratcliff, John Bailey, Al Powell, Tom Traweek, J. Howard Ford, Lee Moore, J. B. Moore, Clinton Graham, Charles Carter, C. Morgareidge, P. Du Fran, G. R. Caldwell, J. C. Greub, Peter McCulloch, John Gleaver, T. J. Turner, John Gatlin, Dave Reynolds, H. Barnard, J. M. Valdez, W. H. Wyman, Lou Fisher, John Lind, Chris Stortz, Tom Snow, Curt Spaugh, J. D. Alford, Frank Kelly, A. W. Smith.

1885—Henry Farlow, John Werlen, A. B. Lane, J. M. Jester, George English, John La Jeunesse, J. M. Cook, Ed Rochefort, Jack Burdg, Angus McDonald, A. L. Daggett, John Ellett, Herbert Cupples, W. J. Clark, D. H. Andrews, Z. Gillette, Charles Rader, Lou Zane, Stole Yankee, Joe Morris, George Vance, S. J. Robb.

1886—S. B. Coffee, F. S. Lusk, L. F. Penick, C. Ryneason Robert Russell, George Spendiff, J. B. Crawford, John B. Kendrick, F. H. Laberteaux, C. Avant, Wilson Rankin, John Evans, John Pierce, George W. Wright, Mazoo W. Hines, Frank Merrell, W. A. Crawford.

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